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I. M. GREENE, <i>Editor</i> .	
JOSIAH COLLINS PUMPELLY, A. M., LL.B., Member Publication Committee New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, <i>Associate Editor</i> .	
VICTOR HUGO DURAS, D. C. L., M. Diplomacy, Historian of the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union of the Congress of the United States, <i>Contributing Editor</i> .	
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"Not all the noble men went forth upon the battle field;
 Some must remain the lands to till, the firesides to shield;
 But when the Short Hills cannon resounds in thunderous tones,
 The fires are lit from hill to hill; then from their various homes,
 The "Minute Men" like swarms of bees assemble at their posts,
 And in a trice the Morris hills are safe from hostile hosts.

Another *silent army* gave their husbands, brothers, sons,
 To the service of their country, when they went to man the guns.
 Were there *no heroines in their ranks*—no glorious martyrdom?
 Did they not suffer oftentimes a thousand deaths in one?

Brave *Molly Pitcher* faltered not before the cannon's roar;
Ann Halsted donned coat, hat and gun and saved her father's stores;
 Gay Baltimore still celebrates brave *Peggy Stewart's* day;

The matron of *Elizabethtown* unbidden went her way
 To the Council Chamber where was broached the question of the hour—
 Submission to oppression and to a hostile power;
 Standing before her husband, with firm, unflinching heart,
 She said: "If you submit, henceforth our ways do part."

In *Morristown*, the women through the country far and wide,
 Ceased not to knit and spin from early morn till eventide,
 And many a weary soldier, when he felt the hand of death,
 Murmured blessings on their efforts with his last sad parting breath."

I

HANNAH ARNETT OF ELIZABETHTOWN

It was in the dark days of 1777, in Jersey when many were half-hearted and discouragements was paralyzing effort, and many thought it best to make their peace with the mother country. Indeed as an old inhabitant declared: "In the closing part of the year 1776 the whole population could have been bought for eighteen pence a head." The great flood of panic which overspread the land had seemed to sweep away all hope, honor, faith and patriotic sentiment. In Elizabeth where Lord Cornwallis was encamped, leading citizens actually thought of foreswearing the cause of their countrymen. Right there and in a certain town in Elizabeth several of the irresolute sort met and were agreeing among themselves how to accept the conditions offered by the enemy, when the wife of one of these men, *Hannah Arnett* by name, learning of their intention, made her way into the room, where they were assembled and demanded they should recall their decision and stand for their country. And appealing to her own husband she declared with the look and inspiration of a prophetess: "England will never conquer; I stay with my country. I married a good man and true and it needs no divorce to sever me from a traitor and a coward. If you take your protection

from General Howe, you lose your wife; and I, I lose my husband and my home.'"

That night in that house the solemn oath was sworn to stand by the cause. The heads that were drooping were now erect, and the eyes were bright with manly resolve. Hannah Arnett is not forgotten, mother of heroes that she was: and the man who caught fire and resolution from her inspired words are honored among New Jersey's noblest and best.

Upon the soil of New Jersey occurred the events which really decided the American Revolution. When Congress was resolving whether to declare independence, a Presbyterian Divine from Princeton invoked the guidance and blessing of God upon their decision. When disheartenment everywhere prevailed, and men were ready to yield all for life, the battles of Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth renewed hope everywhere. The blood by which the soldiers of Washington might have been traced on their memorable retreat had baptized the soil of Jersey, and her soil remained thenceforth sacred to freedom.

AN ORIGINAL POEM.

Written by a great grand-daughter of Ann Halsted, a Revolutionary heroine, and dedicated to the New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution, December 26, 1892.

A century and more sheds its dim and mellow rays
 Over Revolution scenes and the deeds of other days;
 But let us part the drapery, enter into memory's halls;
 And gaze with reverent spirit at the pictures on her walls.
 There's the North Church steeple with the lantern swinging to and fro,
 And the rider urging on his steed upon the road below;
 The hopes and fears that filled the soul of loyal Paul Revere
 As he sped upon his errand, were not voiced to mortal ear,
 But as he passed the word to each terror-stricken band,
 We can almost hear him saying: "God and my native land!"
 There's the Hessian camp at Trenton, December 26th,
 The soldiers idling listlessly—their arms in stacks are fixed;
 Still lingering o'er their Christmas feast, without a single fear,
 They little dream of anything but comfort and good cheer.
 But the brave and gallant leader of the now disheartened band
 Is already on the Delaware and so the time has planned
 That the mercenary Hessians are surprised and put to rout;—
 Then throughout the little army, courage takes the place of doubt;
 One thousand of the enemy yield, with cannon and with shot,
 And the nation's fate is settled upon that very spot.
 Another land and other scenes now come at Memory's call;—
 Nobles and lords—a regal court; and grand among them all,
 Plain Benjamin Franklin tells the heirs of luxury and ease
 The story of his country's needs—the land across the seas.
 They bend a listenting ear to his projects and his plans

And the struggling little colony clasps the helping hand of France.

The suffering at Valley Forge, of the Camp at Morristown;

The traitor's deed; the dark, dark days before the victor's crown;—

All come before our vision as we linger in the past,

And the names of martyred heroes crowd upon us thick and fast.

SARAH M. DAVEY.

II

THE TRAGIC FATE OF JANE MCCREA

There are several versions of the story of how Jane McCrea came to her death, but the true account, is no doubt, that lately given me by Mrs. George Underwood, a loyal member of the McCrea Chapter, D. A. R. This statement was made by the soldier, Samuel Standish, in his application for pension, file No. 28889, and the same he made to Sparks, the historian, and given in his *life of Arnold*, and which Mrs. Elizabeth Ellet also relates in her "Women of the American Revolution."

Standish while on guard duty near Fort Edward in July, 1777, was captured by the Indians, and while their prisoner he saw a party of Indians coming with two women up by the hill to a spring and there they seemed to be in a quarrel, and then he saw one of the Indians shoot and scalp Miss McCrea. This is confirmed, says Mrs. Ellet, by General Morgan Lewis, one of the party who found the body of this lovely lady and superintended her funeral.

The headquarters of the division of the American Army commanded by Arnold were at the time between Moses Creek and Fort Edward, and Jane McCrea was residing with her brother, one of the pioneer settlers, about four miles from Fort Edward.

On that fatal day she was on a visit to Mrs. McNiel, a widow lady, whose house stood near the foot of the hill about one-third of a mile northward from the fort. Fort Edward then in possession of a guard of one hundred Americans was situated on the eastern margin of the river very near the water, and surrounded by a cleared and cultivated plain of considerable extent.

Mrs. Ellet, who was a much esteemed writer and friend of my family, speaks of this young woman as nineteen years of age,



MASSACRE OF JANE MCCREA, JULY, 1777

“beautiful, with auburn hair, blue eyes, a fresh complexion and endowed with accomplishments, virtues not less attractive than her personal charms.”

It appears that unfortunately two parties of Indians had started out to attack the picket guard, commanded by Lieutenant Van Vechten stationed on a hill not far from Mrs. McNiel's house.

And all this was unknown to Captain Jones of the British forces, who had sent out some Indians to convey his affianced bride to meet him. This party presented a letter to Miss McCrea from Jones telling her she should come with them and the two women did so.

Thereafter the two parties of savages met and had a dispute over the division of the reward they were to receive for their services, the savages Jones sent, not knowing at the time the relation in which the girl stood to their employer, and so looked upon her only as a prisoner decoyed by a stratagem.

A furious quarrel ensued and in the midst of the fray one of the chiefs fired and killed Miss McCrea and then scalped her. This finished the quarrel and the Indians hurried away with their two prisoners, Standish and Mrs. McNiel toward Fort Anne.

The brother soon after arrived and took charge of his sister's corpse which was afterwards buried three miles below the Fort.

The anguish of the unfortunate Captain Jones when the bloody scalp was presented to him was increased by the reflection that his innocent bride elect had fallen a victim to her confidence in him. His grief was so severe, he lived but a few years and went down heartbroken to the grave.

General Gates reproached Burgoyne for this uncalled for murder and the description of it given by Burke in his celebrated speeches made it familiar throughout Europe and upon our own people it acted as a mighty stimulant to greater exertions for the cause of American Independence.

As the history of Fort Edward is closely related to the above it is deemed best that it should follow and make a part of the same.

THE STORY OF OLD FORT EDWARD, AND THE MARKING OF THE SITE
WHERE IT ONCE STOOD

On September 16, 1914, a boulder with tablet, appropriately marking the site of old Fort Edward, New York, was unveiled and dedicated by the Jane McCrea Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Charles Henry Wilson, Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury, State Regent and Mrs. Joseph E. King, founder and First Regent of Jane McCrea Chapter, were present and spoke, so also did Dr. Sherman Williams of the University of the State of New York, and Hon. John Alden Dix. From the walls of this fort was witnessed the revolting murder by the Indian Chief LeLoup of Jane McCrea, when on her way to be married to Lieutenant David Jones, an English officer.

The marker consists of two huge boulders of granite, mounted on a concrete foundation, and is located on land recently purchased and owned by the Chapter. On the upper stone, on a smooth surface fortunately left by nature of the exact size desired, a bronze tablet has been placed bearing this inscription:

This Boulder
marks the site of
OLD FORT EDWARD
1755—1780
Erected by the
Jane McCrea Chapter
Daughters of
The American Revolution
1914

This having been one of the most important rallying points and centers of defence in the state and associated intimately with many of the most prominent officers of America in both Colonial and Revolutionary times, this fort deserves our most considerate attention.

To Dr. Sherman Williams I am indebted for the following facts:

In 1709 Colonel Francis Nicholson led a force of about two thousand men on an expedition against Canada. Colonel Peter Schuyler, with a special force of about three hundred men, accompanied the expedition for the purpose of erecting forts, and



140 Fort Edward, N. Y. Jane McCrea Monument.

stockades were built at Stillwater and Fort Miller, and forts at Fort Edward and Fort Ann. The latter was named Fort Schuyler in honor of the builder, and the former Fort Nicholson in honor of the leader of the expedition. Fort Nicholson was garrisoned by 450 men. A British fleet was to co-operate with Nicholson by an attack on Quebec, but it failed to appear and Nicholson returned to Albany, first destroying Forts Nicholson and Schuyler. Fort Nicholson was the first military structure of any kind erected on the Hudson at this point and it was on the site afterward occupied by Fort Edward, but was a much smaller and weaker work.

Nicholson made a second attempt against Canada in 1711 and rebuilt Fort Schuyler but not Fort Nicholson. He called the work at Fort Ann the "Queen's Fort," but later it was given the name of Fort Ann.

In 1755 four great expeditions were organized in this country against the French. The one intended for the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point was commanded by William Johnson, after known as Sir William. Colonel Phineas Lyman, of Massachusetts, was the second in command. The force intended for this expedition gathered on the site of Old Fort Nicholson. Johnson went to Lake George, so named by him in honor of a stupid and selfish king, with no title to the honor. It might far better have been named in honor of Father Jogues or kept the name that he gave it.

About 4,000 men gathered at the junction of Fort Edward Creek and the Hudson river. Captain Eyre, an engineer, under the direction of Colonel Lyman, erected a fort which was named Fort Lyman, in honor of the man under whose direction it was built. A year later Sir William Johnson changed the name to Fort Edward, in honor of Edward, Duke of York, a grandson of George II and a brother of George III.

The fort was an irregular four sided structure with bastions at three angles, the fourth being protected by the river. The fort was constructed of earth and timber, had walls 16 feet high and 22 feet thick. It mounted six cannon. It was surrounded by a deep moat on three sides, the river serving the same purpose on the fourth. The perimeter of the fort was about 1,600

feet. It enclosed several large buildings. On an island in the river opposite the fort were the barracks and storehouses. They were reached by means of a bridge.

The route from Fort Edward to Whitehall was known as the "Great Carrying Place," probably because of the unusual length of the carry, but possibly because of the amount of traffic over it. The trail followed substantially the same route that the D. & H. railroad does now. It is a noteworthy fact that the railroads of the State very generally follow old Indian trails pretty closely. Modern engineers with all their skill and knowledge have not been able to improve very much over the untrained savages in the matter of ease of grades or the saving of distance.

The importance of Fort Edward was mainly a matter of physical geography. Neither Lakes George or Champlain, the gateway to Canada, could be readily reached from the south without passing through or near Fort Edward. It was here that the trail branched, leading to Whitehall, South Bay or Lake George, as might be desired. The importance of Fort Edward as a strategic point may perhaps be best illustrated by giving a brief account of some expeditions that either gathered here or passed through this place. The expeditions of Colonel Nicholson have already been referred to. Although the place was then a wilderness the location made it important.

In 1690, LeMoyne, with a party of French attacked and burned Schenectady. They went by the way of Lake Champlain, Wood Creek, and passed down the valley formed by Fort Edward Creek. The same year General John Winthrop, of Connecticut, with a force of five hundred men from Connecticut and New York set out on an expedition to Canada in retaliation for the destruction of Schenectady. They passed through Fort Edward. On account of sickness, lack of provisions, and canoes, the greater number did not go beyond Whitehall, but Captain John Schuyler, the grandfather of Philip Schuyler, with 150 men went on to La Prairie, south of Montreal, and took some prisoners and destroyed considerable property.

In 1756 Lord Loudon gathered a large force at Fort Edward, but no fighting took place here or anywhere in this locality.

In 1757 Montcalm attacked and captured the garrison at Fort

William Henry. At this time General Daniel Webb was at Fort Edward with 1,600 men, with a thousand more available, and soon received a reinforcement of 2,000 militia, yet in the most cowardly manner Webb refused to allow anyone to go to the relief of Munro. Sir William Johnson, who soon came to Fort Edward and begged to be allowed to lead a force against Montcalm, says of Webb, "He is the only British general—in fact I may say the only British officer of any rank—I ever knew or heard of who was personally a coward." Webb sent out piteous appeals for aid and soon 20,000 men were gathered here at Fort Edward but too late to save Munro or punish Montcalm.

During the winter after the massacre at Fort William Henry, Colonel Haviland of the regular army was in command at Fort Edward, and Putnam with his rangers was on the island opposite the fort.

In 1758 General Abercrombie gathered a great army to attack the French at Ticonderoga. Early in July he had gathered a great force and a great amount of supplies at Fort Edward. Fifteen thousand men took part in the campaign, all of whom passed through this place. You know the story of the humiliating defeat. Amherst, learning of the reverse, hastened to Fort Edward with four regiments of regulars. He remained there till January, 1759.

The fort was repaired and strengthened in 1757 under the direction of Colonel Lyman. During the time this work was being done an interesting incident took place. About 150 laborers were employed cutting timber on the low land to the east of the fort. Captain Little with 100 men was sent out to act as a guard. They were surprised by a party of Indians. The laborers reached the fort but Captain Little and his men moved more slowly and Lyman shut the gate of the fort, fearing that the Indians might force an entrance. This left Captain Little and his men on the outside, and in a perilous position. Major Putnam, who was stationed on the island with a force of men, heard the firing and forded the river with his men and ran to the relief of Little. Lyman, fearing that both Little and Putnam might be drawn into an Indian ambushade, ordered the latter to stop, but Putnam remembered the massacre at Fort William Henry and he also re-

membered the cowardice of Webb, and if he heard Lyman he gave no indication of having done so, but hastened to the relief of his companions and was successful, the Indians retiring before the combined forces.

In the spring of 1759 another great army under the command of Amherst gathered at Fort Edward, not as large as that of the preceding year, but still a great force. This time success crowned the efforts of the British, and Ticonderoga and Crown Point were captured.

From this time till the beginning of the Revolution, but little of importance happened on the northern frontier and Fort Edward was allowed to become much out of repair. In fact it was almost forgotten. With the expedition of Burgoyne it once more became a place of consequence.

At the time of the invasion of Burgoyne there were not more than three or four houses in what is now the village of Fort Edward. The fort was in a dilapidated condition and practically worthless as a defence. In fact its position made it worthless at that time. Earlier when cannons were rarely used and those of comparatively short range and little power the fort at the river side was of much account, but at this time with the heavier cannon at greater range this fort on a level with the river, surrounded by higher land on nearly every side could not be properly defended unless aided by an army of considerable strength, so it did not play an important part in the Burgoyne campaign though the position at the "Great Carrying Place" was important. Fort Edward was occupied by Burgoyne on the 6th of July, 1777. It was retaken by the Americans on the 10th of October of the same year and the occupation of this position aided in making the retreat of Burgoyne to Canada more difficult and so to a minor extent contributed to the surrender of the British. With this event Fort Edward ceased to be of importance.

The water gate mentioned above was located about two hundred feet south of the old cottonwood tree so often mentioned by historians, and near a butternut tree which stands on the dwelling lot of Mrs. Rhodes, where the underground passage from the fort to the river emerged. The west and the south ramparts of the fort still exist. The unfilled hollow of the east moat, extend-

ing from Moon street south to the old channel of the Creek, still exists, and traces of the north rampart can still be seen.

There was elevated land along the bank of the river, over which a footpath ran north from the fort to the block house on the hill. There was elevated land also along the route of the old military road, although a corduroy road was built at the point where it crossed Notre Dame street. The Fort Edward swamp lay between the footpath and the military road, which was constructed to avoid the swamp.

Frequent mention has been made of the Island, and it figured in a very important manner in all the old wars. Capt. Israel Putnam and his Rangers were stationed there during parts of two years, and Lieut. Noah Grant, ancestor of our own General Grant, was also stationed there. There were a dozen or more large barrack and hospital buildings located on this Island, and innumerable relics have been unearthed by those who have tilled the ground.

A bridge crossed the river from this Island leading to the garden cultivated by the garrisons of the fort, which garden was located along the bank of the river south of the Creek. The Island during the wars was protected by the cannon mounted on the fort, and by blockhouses located on each side of the river at the river crossing at the south end, and by the Royal Block House, located on the high land on the north side of the present Moreau river bridge.

Systematic excavations were made years ago in the vicinity of the fort's mess room, and unearthed old kettles, cups, bottles, andirons, etc. There were spades, some with wooden center and iron rims, and shovels, both square and round-pointed. These useful implements did not differ much from those of the present day, except that they were larger and heavier, and coarsely wrought. There was a great variety of axes and tomahawks, both iron and stone, and flint arrowheads, skilfully wrought; huge, long spikes for fastening the heavy timbers of the fort, and cannon balls, grape shot, and ordinary shot. One of the cannon balls weighed forty pounds. These balls and iron implements were in a wonderfully good state of preservation, considering the fact that they had lain in the earth over 100 years. There

were several bayonets, some badly eaten with rust, but several that were more perfect. All these were much larger and heavier than those used at the present day. Among the collection were a few knives and forks, some with the bone handles partly preserved, and others with the handles consumed with rust. There was found, too, a pair or two of huge handcuffs, that doubtless had graced the sturdy limbs of some prisoner, or, possibly, a recalcitrant soldier.

These relics have been preserved, and some have lately been given a receptacle in the High School building near the historic spot where they so long reposed in their tawny sepulchre.

What is known as the Roque map shows fourteen structures located on the Island opposite the fort, which military records show to have been barracks and hospital buildings. But the most important fact of all shown by this map is that the mouth of the Creek then existed at the base of the south rampart of the fort, 300 or more feet north of the present mouth, thus contradicting the common belief relative to it. The Champlain Canal, built in 1818, crossed the Creek and diverted its waters to their present mouth. The remains of its embankment still prove this fact, as likewise do some of the dressed stone of its lock still lying in place. The Canal connected with the river at this point until 1832, when it was abandoned and the present Canal to Fort Miller constructed.

All authorities agree, among them Prof. Silliman of Yale University, who saw the fort in 1796, that the south side of the fort fronted upon the bank of a deep sunk rivulet which protected it from sudden attack. The authority quoted shows that the rampart, 17 feet high and 22 feet thick, sloped not only to the water's edge of the Creek but to the river. The elevated land on the south side of Old Fort street is what remains of the slope of the rampart, and at its base extending east the channel of the Creek ran to the rear of Henry Pike's house lot on Old Fort street, and from thence southerly to near Cortland street, and from thence northeasterly on its route to the summit. Had the mouth of the channel of the Creek existed during the old wars in its present location, no protection whatever would have been given the fort.

The line of the east barracks was discovered by the late William McDougall, who, near a large tree standing east of his house on Edward street, excavated seven or eight feet in depth to the floor of the fort, and found a large brick fireplace, perfectly preserved, and a pair of andirons and about four quarts of unused gun flints, some bullets, etc. A living witness of this fact is Seth Allen, who saw the fireplace, andiron and gun flints. The fireplace remains there in place at this moment, and was probably located in one of the eight rooms of the east barracks, below one of the chimneys.

The east moat of the fort intersected the Creek on the east side of the dock and on the rear of Mahon Brodie's lot on Old Fort street. It was originally, as the records state, 14 feet high and 8 feet deep. It forms a part of the cellar of Mr. Brodie's house, the wall being built on each side of it without excavation. Go stand to-day in the cellar of Mr. Brodie's house and you will be in the moat of Old Fort Edward. It crossed Fort street, and when the elder Bibbins built the Rhodes house, the younger Mr. Bibbins stated that the ditch was impassable on Old Fort street with teams. The moat also still exists on the lots of Seth Allen and Ernest H. Smith, north of Old Fort street, to the depth of five or six feet, and shows itself all the way to the blacksmith shop on Moon street.

A living witness says that the walls of the well in the old fort were built of large stone boulders, and that there was a passage way three or four feet wide near it, likewise constructed of boulders.

The Hamlet at the Bouwerij

BY HOPPER STRIKER MOTT

TRUSTEE AND TREASURER OF THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND
BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY AND EDITOR OF *The New York Genea-
logical and Biographical Record*.

[To be Completed in Two Parts.]

PART I

THE earliest purchase in the Madison Square neighborhood was made by Jan Jansen Damen. The tract which he acquired has a most interesting history. It is remarkable among city farms, because of the number of noted families which have been connected with it. Damen was a trader who settled at Fort Orange (Albany) circa 1631 but subsequently removed to New Amsterdam where he took a prominent part in the public affairs of his time. For the offices he filled vide Register of New Netherland. He was the original grantee (1644) of a large farm, extending from the Hudson to the East River, and bounded partly on Maiden Lane. The city wall cut through a part of this property when erected in 1653 and laid the green fields open; it then belonged to his heirs, for having visited the fatherland, on public business in 1651, Damen died on his return. This trip to Patria was occasioned by the controversy over Stuyvesant's alleged violent behavior to the inhabitants of the colony, against which the so-called "Great Remonstrance" was made by Van der Donck and his associates in 1649 and which led to the sending of Cornelis van Tiehoven, Stuyvesant's secretary and the latter's father-in-law, Jan Jansen Damen, his private agent, to bolster up the cause of the Director-General. In 1685 Damen's heirs conveyed

one thousand feet of land fronting on the present north side of Wall street. Measures were then taken by the provincial authorities to demolish the old fortifications and a survey of the line proposed to be established as the north side of said street was ordered this year, the thoroughfare to be of a width of 36 feet. (Valentine's History, etc.; Minutes Court Burgomasters & Schepens.)

It was as agent of Petrus Stuyvesant that Damen, while yet in Holland, acquired March 12, 1615, "for a valuable consideration" certain lands "upon the Island Manhattan, then commonly known by the name of the West Inaya Compagnes Bouwerij" containing about six score acres, and with said deed sailed for New Amsterdam the same month.*

This was one of those laid out at an early date and rented to farmers. Designated as Bouwerij No. 1 its tenant in June, 1650, was Thomas Hall. (Laws & Ords. N. N., 118). While the title was in Damen he rented it to Cornelis Aertsen. Bancroft, Vol. II:53, states that the land was of so little value that Stuyvesant thought it no wrong to his employers to purchase of them at a small price this extensive bouwerij "just beyond the coppices" among which browsed the goats and the kine from the village.

On his surrender of the Dutch possessions in 1664 this dough-ty warrior was called to Holland to confer with his superiors and there he was taken severely to task for the seemingly hurried way in which he yielded up his authority and possession. That he could have done aught else, under the circumstances, is confirmed by the perusal of the letter he submitted in 1666 in defence of his action. (N. Y. Hist. Coll., Holland Docs., Vol. II, 440-1). During his absence Richard Nicolls, Governor, etc., of the Province of New York, issued to him a patent of the above land, dated Nov. 6, 1667, which recited that Damen acted in the capacity of trustee for the grantee "who made payment for the same." The Nicolls map (1664-8) shows the location of the Governor's bouwerij and its buildings and its relative position

*March 12, 1651. Deed. Directors of the West India Company at Amsterdam to Petrus Stuyvesant, per Jan Jansen Damen, his attorney, of the Company's bouwerij in New Netherland with the house, barn, stock and two young negroes, lately leased to said Stuyvesant. Consideration 6400 guilders. (Calendar Dutch Mss., Register of Provincial Secretary, Vol. III:87).

and distance from the city with the lane leading to it. He returned from Holland in 1667* and retired to his mansion on the property, which stood on the north side of present 10th street, immediately west of St. Mark's church.

What was later the Bowery village came about because of an order in council, which, on May 3, 1660, permitted the houses of Wolfert Webber and Thomas Hall to remain and a village or hamlet to be formed near the bouwerij of Augustyn Heermans and that of the Director-General. (Cal. D. Mss., 196). Webber and Hall owned a tract in common near the Fresh Water. The state of affairs which determined the establishment of outlying places into which the inhabitants might gather for defence in time of danger, is shown by this quotation:

"On the Island of the Manachatas from the north even unto the Fresh Water there are no more than five or six spots inhabited at this date (1643). These are threatened by the Indians every night with fire and by day with the slaughter of both people and cattle. There was no shelter but the Fort." (N. Y. His. Coll. Holland Docs., Vol. 1, 190). This condition continued for years and at the request of the scattered residents who lived north of the Fresh Water the hamlet was formed at present Cooper Square where the inevitable tavern, a blacksmith shop, a school house which was near present 8th street and 3rd avenue, and a few rude dwellings commenced the settlement. To aid the enterprise the Governor erected the school house and also a chapel in which Domine Selyns preached Sunday afternoons in Dutch. In what year it was built we cannot ascertain. It was standing, however, when the Domine arrived in New Netherland in 1660. Just after this event he indited a letter to the Classis of Amsterdam,* wherein he mentioned that he was

*October 23. 1667. It is this day ordered by his Mat^{te} in Councill That his Royall H^{ss} the Duke of Yorke Lord High Adm^{ll} of England be and hereby he is authorized to graunt his Passe and Lycence unto Heere Peter Stuyuesant, late Generall of the New Netherlands to returne to the place formerly called the New Netherlands and now called New York, pursuant to the Passport he had and received from Colonel Nicolls for his safe goeing for Holland and return into these parts. (N. Y. Col Hist. London Docs. Vol. III. 167).

**"I serve on Sundays, in the evenings only, at the General's Bouwery, at his expense. Catechizing will not be held here [Breuckelen] before the winter; but we will begin it at the Bouwery at once, either on week days or when there is no preaching service there. The bouwery is a place of relaxation and pleasure whither people go from the Manhattans for the evening service. There are there forty

engaged to divide his services between Brooklyn and the Governor's bouwerij, the Governor rendering himself personally responsible for the proportion of the salary corresponding to the share of service rendered on his farm.* Here the Domine continued to officiate until his return to Holland in 1664. When he arrived he states there was no church organization having a distinct consistory but it must have been considered as under the jurisdiction of the church in New Amsterdam. A church organization was, however, effected by him as the following entry in the records of the Church in the City proves: "Oct. 12, 1664. In consequence of the removal of Henricus Selyns, minister on the General's bouwerij the following persons were accredited as members of this church." Among the names received from the church on the Bouwerij were Peter Stoutenburg, Elder; Jan de la Montagne, Deacon; Harmanus van Hoboken, schoolmaster and voorleeser, who had charge of the school in the hamlet in his first capacity, and visited the sick in his second.* Other communicants are to be found among the parents of those baptized there. This list was copied into the Baptism Book of the Church in the Fort, on the departure of Henry Selyns, preacher at the General's Bouwerij:

- Apr. 24, 1661. Jilles, son Martin Abrahamszen & Marritie Simons.
 July 31, Elias, son Jelis Janszen & Christina Laurens.
 Pieter, son Romeyn Servyn & Neeltie Pieters.
 Aug. 14, Hillegond, dau. D. Michiel Superiúr & Anneken Duurkoop.
 Apr. 11, 1662. Margariet, dau. Hendrick Loef & Gerritie Hendricks.

negroes, from the region of the negro coast, besides the household families. There is here as yet no consistory but the Deacons from New Amsterdam provisionally receive the alms." Letters to Classis, Oct. 4. 1660. (Ecclesiastical Records, Vol. I, 487).

*Petrus Stuyvesant having been informed of the inability of the inhabitants of Breuckelen to pay Do. Selyns' salary, offers, provisionally and until their situation has improved, to pay to the Company 250 guilders yearly towards the salary of the said Do. Selyns, on condition that the Domine shall preach at his Honor's bouwery on Manhattan Island on Sunday evenings. The Council after considering the offer accepted it and with his Honor resolved to inform Do. Selyns of it.—July 5, 1660. (Col. Doc. XIV. 477-9, Council minutes).

*Oct. 27, 1661. Appointment Harman van Hoboken to be cadet and schoolmaster at the Bouwerij. (Cal. D. Mss., 231).

- Sep. 10, Sara, dau. Philip Claeszen & Maria Tine.
Anna, dau. Nicolaes Matthijsz & Barentie Dircks.
- Oct. 15, Wyntie, dau. Pieter Stoutenburgh & Aefje van Tienhoven.
Maijken, dau. Marten Claeszen & Jannetje Martens.
- June 17, 1663. Abraham, son Hendrick Gerritszen & Marritje Lamberts.
- Oct. 1, Tryntje, dau. Jan van Langestraeten & Maria Arents.
Beletje, dau. Arie Corneliszen & Rebecca Yrens.
- Jan. 27, 1664. Maria, dau. Soert Olfertszen & Ytie Roelofs.
- Mch. 16, Abraham, son Jan de la Montagnie & Maria Vernelje.
- June 2, Marie, dau. Jelis Janszen & Christina Laurens.
- July 13, Paulus, son Paulus Turck & Aletje Barents.
(*N. Y. G. and B. Record*, Jan., 1876, 22-23.)

There are no entries among marriages at the Bowery church. but in Do. Selyns' list of 1686, appear these names, which because they lived "Beyond the Fresh Water," were probably communicants:

Wolfert Webbers. His wife Geertrúyd Hassing is not listed.
Neeltje Cornelis, wife of Dirck Cornelissen.

Arie Cornelissen, and wife Rebecca Idens.

Franciscus Bastiaense and wife Barbara Emanuel, negroes.

Solomon Pieters and wife Marritje Anthony.

Daniel de Clercq and wife Grietje Cozyns.

Cozyn Gerritsen and wife Vroutje Gerritse.

Jan Thomassen, of the Manhattans, and wife Apollonia Cornelis, m. 1665.

Pieter Jansen, of Amsterdam and wife Marritje Jacobs, of Hoorn, m. Feb. 2, 1663.

Jacob Hendrickszen Kip and wife, Maria de la Montagne of Amsterdam, m. March 8, 1654.

Nicholaes Willem Stuyvesant and wife, Elizabeth Slechtenhorst.

Egbert Fockensen, of Drenthe and wife Elsjé Lucas of New York, m. March 26, 1678.

Johannes van Couwenhoven, of Amersfoort and wife Sara Frans of Haarlem, m. April 11, 1664.

(*N. Y. Hist. Soc. Colls.*, 2nd Series, I:398; *N. Y. G. & B. Soc. Colls.*, Vol. I, Marriages.)

After the removal of Do. Selyns it was deemed expedient to rely upon the services of the minister of the Church in the Fort, especially as in the preceding year, Samuel Megapolensis, M. D., the son of the aged senior pastor, had arrived from Holland and took part in the ministry. Doubtless the minister of the church of New Amsterdam continued frequent supplies at the Bouwerij, certainly during the lifetime of Stuyvesant. (*Christian Intelligencer*, Oct. 29, 1842.)

Perhaps the earliest inhabitant of the hamlet was Cornelis Aertszen who in 1665 was dwelling on the bouwerij. He settled in New Amsterdam prior to 1641, and was the progenitor of the Van Schaick family, his sons about 1680 having assumed that surname. One of them, Arie (Adriaen) Cornelisen van Schaick held land in 1696 lying in Bloomingdale above the Great Kill. He married probably at Stuyvesant's bouwerij in 1662 Rebecca Idens. His daughter Elizabeth married Gerrit Oncklebach, son of Adam. Another daughter Belitje Adriaens van Schaick was baptized Oct. 1, 1662, at the General's bouwerij. His son Hendrick Cornelisen van Schaick, bap. Sept. 23, 1646, lived and probably died on that portion of the old Stille farm which he purchased with Wolfert Webber on Jan. 10, 1685.

By 1660 the settlement at the Bouweij was beginning to be of some consequence. We are granted a few glimpses of the earlier inhabitants in the records, three of whom were Focke Jans,* Kier Walters and Jan Jansen van de Langestraet who denominated themselves "husbandmen dwelling on the bouwerij of Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant." At a court held at the City Hall, June 15, 1665, it was resolved that the former, "living at the Bouwerij," be allowed to lay in every week half a barrel of strong beer, free of excise, in consideration of the great expense he had

*Aug. 5, 1671. Severijn Lourens, widower of Trijntje Reynders m. Grietje Hendrickx, widow of Focke Janzen, both residing at the Bouwerij. (*Recs. N. A.*, 6:335).

to incur before he could get the beer to his house, inasmuch as he had "to convey it in his own wagon with his own men, also the leakage of the beer in the road." (*Ct. Mins. N. A.*, Vol. 5:253). This same Jans joined the other two individuals in an affidavit, dated Aug. 4-14, 1666, in aid of the defense of the Governor. They certified that they had been earnestly requested by His Honor to thresh, in a hurry, "as much grain as possible and carry it to the Fort and that as their hands were full of work because of the harvest, the Governor himself had as much grain threshed by his own negroes and servants and brought into the Fort every day whilst the English frigates remained in the Bay." (*Col. Mss.*, Vol. II:474.)

Wolters, the ancestor of the Kiersen family, was superintendent of the Bouwerij. He had lived, says Riker, at Gees and at Aernhout, two obscure villages in the desert-like fens of Drenthe and came here via Amsterdam. He settled at New Amstel on the South (Delaware) River where he was reported to be one of the ablest and best farmers. Flattering offers, in consequence, were made to him to come to New Amsterdam. On arrival he went into the Governor's employ. He was elected Overseer of Fences, April 16, 1667, (*Ct. Mins.*, Vol. 6, 69), but in the fall of that year removed to Haarlem where he leased de Meyer's farm at 500 guilders per annum. (*Riker*, 263). On Oct. 2, 1668, he was re-elected overseer (*Ct. Mins.*, Vol. 6:150) and again on Dec. 7, 1669, although at that latter date he had become a resident of Fordham where he took up the lease of a farm for seven years from Sept. 29, 1668 (*Riker*, 249). Having "gone away since the last election" another was chosen in his stead as Overseer Jan. 25, 1669-70. Cornelis Steenwyck, Mayor, authorized, May 16, 1670, the W. Court of the Towne of Nieu Haarlem to appoint curators of his estate. (*Ct. Mins.*, Vol. 6: 213). His son Jan Kiersen became one of the patentees of Haarlem.

There are a number of entries about van de Langestraet. He was a farmer. (*Cal. D.*, *Mss.*, 228). "The Mayor's meeting" held Jan. 25, 1669-70 appointed him overseer of the branding of horses and cattle and on March 1, of the same year he was made overseer of Roads and Fences "on this as on the other side of the Fresh Water," to which position he was re-elected April 18,

1671. (*Ct. Mins. N. A.*, Vol. VI:215, 222, 296; *Riker's Harlem*, 273.) In 1690 he was aged about 61. (*N. Y. Col. Mss.*, London Docs., iii:741.)

The *Ct. Mins.*, Vol. 5:287, reveal another feature of life in the new settlement. Abel Hardenbroeck testified Aug. 22, 1665, that he met Denys Isaacksen on the Bouwerij road yesterday where the latter drew a knife and said—"Draw, van Leer, or I shall stab and cut you, etc., that he used such threats and abusive words that the plaintiff was obliged to save his life by seeking shelter in the house of Cosyn Gerretsen, he was so hard pressed. Whereupon the defendant answered and said that the plaintiff had challenged him the same morning in the house of Luycas Dircks, the tapster, to fight in the neighborhood of the Fresh Water and as he did not find plaintiff there at the appointed time he went further towards the bouwerij where he found him on the road and asked him: Is this the appointed place, etc." He admitted he drew a knife and told plaintiff to draw also. Plaintiff in his defense, denied the challenge and demanded proof as there were many people at Dirck's who without doubt had heard him. Not so, said the defendant, as plaintiff whispered it to him so that none of the bystanders could hear him. Tomas Lodowyck, a witness for the plaintiff, testified that as he was proceeding with Hardenbroeck and some women folks towards the Bouwerij he saw the defendant draw the knife on the plaintiff whom he pursued with many abusive and threatening words. The Mayor's Court referred the matter to the Court of Assizes and meanwhile held defendant in the sum of fl. 500 Hollands to keep the peace. The scene of the above encounter was at the junction of 4th Avenue and Astor Place where nearby Gerritsen's farm was located. It had a frontage on the Bowery, just north of Art Street, of 16 rods and a depth of 100 rods, and contained about 5 acres, or two morgen and four hundred. Together with a house and garden. Grant dated May 26th, 1668. (*Hoffman*, II:193.)

Peter Stoutenburgh's plantation (acquired in 1664) "near the Governor's bouwerij" was just north of Cosyne Gerritse's. His house and garden, however, were in the city lying "under the fortifications and bulwarks." Having just been recaptured

and renamed (New Orange) the municipal authorities in 1673 decided that buildings so located should be "instantly demolished" for defensive reasons. (*Hol. Docs.*, Vol. II:634.) Stoutenburgh's lot was valued by appraisers, together with the cost of removal, at fl. 880 wampum and the lot assigned to him in the Company's Garden No. 3, to which the house was to be removed, at fl. 460, thus making a balance of fl. 420 due him. (*Ibid.*, 636.) He was nominated as Schepen, August 16th, of this year (*Ct. Mins.*, Vol. VI:397) and took the oath of allegiance after the surrender. (*Hol. Docs.*, Vol. III:76.)

Gerrit Hendricksen, a farmer, owned a plantation nearby. He was condemned to pay the cost of the repair of the common fence in 1656, but on his statement that he had no money Burgomaster van Cortlandt paid his fine. (*Ct. Mins.*, Vol. II:92). By his will, dated Nov. 8th, 1683, he stated his wife was Margaret Moll, deceased. His children by her were Henry, Húybert, Johanes, Abraham, Isaac, Margaret and Maria Gerrits. The second wife, Josyntie Thomas, had two children, viz: Elizabeth and Peter. It was provided that, in case the bouwerij was sold the children should be put in trade. They all took the name of Gerritsen. Margaret married Lambert Hessen(?). Witnesses: John Pieterse Herring, John Tiebout and William Bogardus, notary. (*N. Y. His. Soc. Coll.*, 1892:471.)

The names of some of the later inhabitants are derived from the records of the Dutch Church, dating from nearly the original settlement. (*New York Gen. & B. Society Colls.*, I.)

1672, Jan. 21. Anthony Backers, Neger, m. Mayken Arta, negine, of Stuyvesant's bouwerij. (p. 35.)

March 10. Geertje Couzyns. of Beyond the Fresh Water, m. Andries Jeurians of Bergen. (p. 35.)

Nov. 17. Willem Anthonissen, Neger, m. Margaret Pieters of Stuyvesant's bouwerij. (p. 36.)

1673, July 2. Hendrick Bastiaenszen, j. m. of Cúylenbúrg, m. Marritje Hendricks, j. d. of Brevoort in the Province of Uijtrecht, now of Stuyvesant's bouwerij. (p. 37.)

Sept. 25. Gerrit Cosynszen, j. m. of New Nederland, m. Belitje Jacobs, j. d. of Fort Orange, living at Stuyvesant's bouwerij. (p. 37.)

1677, June 18. Jan Davidszen, j. m. from Sweden and Deútal-baij (Turtle bay) m. Jannetje Jans, j. d. of Leyden and the bouwerij. (p. 42.)

1678, March 26. Egbert Fockenszen, j. m. from Drenthe, m. Elsje Lucas, j. d. of New York both living at the Bouwerij. (p. 44.)

1679, April 15. Húijbert Gerritszen, j. m. of New York, m. Willemetje Ariaens, j. d. from Gelderlandt, both living at the Bouwerij. (p. 45.)

1680, Feb. 25. Michiel Manúels, j. m., m. Marie Brúijn, j. m. from London, both living at Stuyvesant's bouwerij. (p. 46.)

March 31. Claes Manúels, neger, m. Lucretia Lovijse, negress, both living at Stuyvesant's bouwerij. (p. 47.)

August 8. Cornelis Adriaenszen, j. m. from Thúijl in Gelderlandt, m. Anna Frans, j. d. of New Albany, both living at Stuyvesant's bouwerij. "On account of the bridegroom's sickness marriage in front of the bed." (p. 47.)

Nov. 3. Frans Abrahamszen, j. m. from Bedford, m. Lucretia Hendricks, j. d. of the bouwerij. (p. 48.)

1681, Dec. 10. Pieter Janszen, j. m. of Amersfoort, m. Belitje Adriaens, j. d. of New York, both living Beyond the Fresh Water. (p. 49.)

1682, Feb. 4. Willem Anthony, widower of Margaret Pieters, m. Maria Claerce, j. d. from England, living Beyond Fresh Water. (p. 50.)

April 9. Lambert Aertzen from Thúijl in Gelderlandt, m. Margretje Gerrits, j. d. of the Bouwerij. (p. 50.)

July 26. Pieter van Kampen, widower of Susanna Hillarie —, m. widow Lovys Angola, both living at Stuyvesant's bouwerij. (p. 51.)

1683, May 9. James Babbage, j. m. of England, m. Bersheba Torner, j. d. of Westchester, living at the Fresh Water. Married by the English minister. (p. 52.)

1684, June 12. Jan Willemszen Romen, j. m. from Cúylenbúrg, the man living here, the woman at the Bouwery. (p. 55.)

1685, June 24. Johanes Andrieszen, j. m. from Spangien, m. Agneitje Abrahams, widow of Jan Tobiaszen, both living at Stuyvesant's bouwerij. (p. 57.)

Nov. 25. Gerrit Bastiaenszen, j. m. from Cuylenburg, m. Tryntze Thijs, j. d. of New Albany, both living at Stuyvesant's bouwerij. (p. 58.)

1686, Sept. 29. Pieter Janszen Bogart, j. m. from Leerdam, m. Fijtje Thyssen j. d. of New Albany, the man living at Nieuw Haarlem, the woman at Stuyvesant's bouwerij. (p. 61.)

1688, June 9. Nathaniel Southfield, j. m. Barbados, m. Stijn-tje Jans, j. d. from Zuijtrivier, living next to Stuyvesant's bouwerij. (p. 64.)

1689, May 20. Jacques Fonteijn, j. m. from Boswijck, m. Anna Webbers, j. d. of New York, both living Beyond the Fresh Water. (p. 66.)

1689, Sept. 8. Nathaniel Pittman, j. m. from Bristol, England, m. Mary Merrit, widow of Walter Dop, both living Beyond the Fresh Water. (p. 67.)

Nov. 22. (lic^d) Manúel Pieters, widower of Dorothea d'Angola, m. Marij Ken d'Angola, widow of Domingo d'Angola, both negroes and living at Stuyvesant's bouwerij. (p. 68.)

December 1. Theúnis Quíck, j. m. of New Albany, m. Vroúwtje Jans, j. d. of Stuyvesant's bouwerij, the man living here, the woman at Tappan. (p. 68.)

1691, Nov. 18. Pieter Lúcaszen, free negro, j. m. from Crome-ski, m. Marijken Jans, free negress, j. d. of Stuyvesant's bouwerij. (p. 71.)

Dec. 9. Dirck Zlijck, widower of Anna Jans, m. Hendrickje Hendricks, j. d. of Stuyvesant's bouwerij, both living here. (p. 71.)

1696, Jan. 8. Abraham Janszen, j. m. from Maspot Kill, m. Sara Etkins, j. d. from the Bouwery, both living here. (p. 82.)

1699, April 30. Cozyn Gerritszen, j. m. of Stuyvesant's bouwerij, m. Catalina van Gúnst, j. d. of New York, both living here. (p. 89.)

April 30. Samuel's Jakaen, j. m. of New York, m. Neeltje Gerrits, of Stuyvesant's bouwerij, both living here. (p. 89.)

1700, July 14. Benjamin Quáckenbosch, j. m. of New Albany, m. Claesje Webbers j. d. of the Poor bouwery, both living almost at Stuyvesant's bouwerij. (p. 93.)

1704. April 17. Hendrich de Kamp, j. m. from N. Uijtrecht,

living on Staten Island, m. Maria de Lamars, j. d. of the Bouwerij. (p. 101.)*

1709, June 10. Fredrik Jacobse Woertenijke, j. m. of the Bowery, m. Divertje Quakkenbos, j. d. of Albany, living at the bouwerij. (p. 110.)

June 10. David Mandeviel, j. m. from Hempstead, m. Jannetje Jacobs Woertendijk, j. d. of the bouwerij. (p. 110.)

1710, Feb. 14. Thomas Grikson, widower of Elizabeth Wijnruit, m. Janneake Andries, j. d. both living at the Bouwerij. (p. 111.)

April 13. Cornelisz Jacobse Woertendijk, j. m. of the Bouwerij, m. Janneke Paers, j. d. of New York. (p. 111.)

June 1. Benjamin van Vegten, j. m. of New Albany, m. Jenneke Eckkisse, j. d. of the Bouwerij. (p. 112.)

Dec. 20. Bernardus Jansse, j. m. of Flatlands, m. Jannetje Salomons, j. d. of the Bouwerij. (p. 113.)

1711, Aug. 25. Jacob Koning, widower, of New York, m. Claasje Cornelis, widow of Reinier Quakkenbos, of the Bouwerij. (p. 116.)

1712, Mch. 24. Casparus Fransee, j. m. of the Bouwerij, m. Elizabeth Pietersse, j. d. of the Bouwerij. (p. 117.)

Mch. 8. (lic^d) Salomon Jacobsz, j. m. of Amsterdam, m. Eva Woertendijk, widow of Thomas Sjerman of the Bouwerij. (p. 117.)

1718, Nov. 25. Thomas de la Montagne, j. m. Rebecca Bruijn, j. d. living at the bouwerij. (p. 129.)

1719, Dec. 1. Adam Arré, j. m. of Raretans, m. Susanna Salomons, j. d. of the bouwerij. (p. 131.)

1722, Feb. 20. Caleb Miller, j. m., m. Apollonia Barres, j. d. Both from England living at the bouwerij. (p. 135.)

April 14. Nicolaes Thomasz, m. Jannetje janssen, widow of Thomas Gerritsson of New York, living at the bouwerij. (p. 136.)

1736, Sept. 19. Benjamin Waldron, j. m. of New Haarlem, m. Elizabeth Samman, j. d. of the Bouwerij. (p. 159.)

1740, July 18. Walther Edwards, j. m. of Old England, living here, m. Marijtje Dok. j. d. of the Bouwerij. (p. 165.)

*Those who lived at the Bowery at a later period, taken from the same records, follow. Without doubt some of these were from other bouwerijs (farms).

Dec. 7. Abraham Pit, j. m. of New York, m. Susanna Wood, j. d. of the bouwerij. (p. 166.)

1746, July 25. Cornelis Dykman, j. m., m. Elizabeth Gerdin, j. d., both of the bouwerij. (p. 175.)

August 30. Richard Hoppe, j. m., m. Maria Orseltown, j. d., both of the bouwerij. (p. 175.)

1747, Jan. 11. Cornelis Webbers, j. m., m. Anna Sighels, j. d. both of the bouwerij. (p. 176.)

1766, Dec. 22. Abraham Rithan, j. m. from Paramus, m. Sara Webbers, j. d. of the bouwerij. (p. 225.)

1774, June 11. Herry Crún, free negro, m. Jain, negress of John Dykman. (p. 241.)

The Governor and later his widow and sons offered inducements to tenants who would settle near the Bouwerij and by 1702 about 400 people lived in that vicinity, mostly within a short distance of the ancestral home.

The Governor's portrait which is in the Historical Society's Building displays a strongly marked noble countenance and would at any time arrest attention even if the subject were unknown. An interesting query has arisen in reference to which leg he sacrificed to the god of war before he landed at New Netherland. There continues to be a shadow of doubt notwithstanding that the preponderance of opinion, as shown in early woodcuts, makes the right leg the wooden one. Washington Irving also seems to have taken this for granted, but this facetious native New Yorker, in his history of New York disclaims being taken seriously.

The famous pear tree* planted by the Governor grew from a slip which he brought with him on his return in 1667. How this tree could have been planted in 1647 as some historians assert passes comprehension. A mere review of the facts is sufficient to shelve such a statement. Would the Governor, just arrived, take the slip up to the site of a farm he did not own at the time, and of which presumably he had no knowledge? The tree bore fruit until November, 1867, when in crippled stateliness, it was

*The Stuyvesant Pear Tree. This venerable Tree, the object of regard to all knickerbockers, is once more in bloom. It is, if our memory serves us, about 230 years old. (*N. Y. Times*, May 2, 1853). An example of a very faulty memory indeed.

knocked over by a careless truck driver. An effort was made to preserve the shoots which put forth from the roots with no success. Forty odd years ago, however, Jesse Ryder of Ossining secured two grafts and planted them on his farm. One of them grew to be a thrifty tree and was in 1902 in good condition. So a lineal descendant of the original tree was in existence on the farm of Jesse's son, Malcolm, some three miles from that village. (F. W. Crane in *N. Y. Times* May 4, 1902.) Now and again the location of the old tree has been the cause of discussion. It is undoubtedly true that it stood on the northeast corner of 13th Street and 3rd Avenue. Numerous pictures of it have appeared in the histories of the city. The map of the village fixes its position correctly. On the house at the location above has been erected a tablet with this inscription:

On this corner grew
Petrus Stuyvesant's pear tree.
Recalled to Holland in 1664,
on his return
he brought the pear tree
and planted it
as his memorial.
"By which," said he, "my name
may be remembered."
The pear tree flourished
and bore fruit for over
two hundred years.
This tablet is placed here by
the Holland Society
of New York,
September, 1890.

It would be an instance of supererogation to recite here the particulars of Stuyvesant's administration. Sufficient is it to observe that he was fortunate to hold office during the golden age of the Colony's history and was supported by his employers in granting autonomy to the inhabitants such as was but vaguely anticipated as a hoped for happy reality. It was at his bouwerij, says the Book of General Entries, 33, that the parties appointed to agree on terms of surrender met September 6th, 1664. The Hon. Jan de Decker, Capt. Nicholas Varleth and Dr. Samuel Megapolensis, nominated by the council; Burgomasters Cornelis Steenwyck, Oloff Stevenson van Cortlandt and Schepen Jacques Cousseau, by the city were those who represented New Amsterdam and were appointed the previous day. Says Dr.

O'Callaghan: "Thus was fitly consummated an act of spoliation which, in a period of profound peace, wrested this Province from its rightful owners by means of violating all public justice and infringing all public law. The only additional outrage that remained was to impose on the country the name of one unknown in history, save as a bigot and tyrant—the enemy of religious and political freedom wherever he ruled. New Netherland was accordingly called New York."

The governor's after life was uneventful. He devoted himself to his farm and cattle and died at his country seat, having lived only eight years after his retirement from office. Had he been spared a little longer he would have had the satisfaction of seeing the flag of Patria again raised over the Fort he had been so loath to surrender. The walls of this commodious house rose among the trees of the wilderness in 1653, it is related, the same year, by the way, when the hamlet at the south end of the island became the city of New Amsterdam. Authorities differ as to the materials of its construction. Some say it was built of brick from Holland and others of wood with brick foundation. From the appearance of the view it might be either. Two stories in height, with a small attic under the curved Dutch eaves, its second story projected over the first, thus making a porch or covering for the doorway. Altogether an admirable specimen of the typical house inhabited by a well-to-do landowner, it remained standing until 1777 when it caught fire and was totally destroyed. The Memorial History fixes the date of this catastrophe as October 24th, 1778.* All authorities agree that it was during the British occupation at any rate. The grounds in front were laid out in stiff garden style arranged in geometrical figures—squares, circles and crescents—after the mode in vogue in the fatherland. Parts of the walls of this bouwerij house remained as late as 1851. One brick thereof is preserved at the rooms of the New York Historical Society.

Stuyvesant's remains were deposited in the vault which he

*The Editor of the Memorial History, Gen. James Grant Wilson, wrote me under date of September 17th, 1907, in answer to an enquiry, as follows: "There is no doubt that the Stuyvesant Mansion was destroyed Oct. 24th, 1778, as stated in my history of New York. In the Centennial sermon delivered in St. Mark's Church by its rector, the Rev. Dr. Rylance, a few years ago, that date is confirmed." An examination of the pamphlet in question fails to confirm the month and day.

himself had had constructed under the chapel. Many of his descendants have been interred near him beside that little church, and there also reposes the body of the English Governor Col. Henry Sloughter who died in 1691, (Mem. History, I:488) and that of Peter Vallet, Esq., who was designated, with Peter van Brugh Livingston, by an act of the N. Y. Assembly in 1746, a manager of a lottery to raise funds to establish a college, which is now Columbia.*

The stone which designated the location of the tomb became so weather worn that its inscription for years was almost unintelligible and in September, 1902, his descendant, Robert Reade Stuyvesant, of the line of Nicholas William II, who married Catherine Livingston, daughter of John and Catherine (Livingston) Reade, caused to be inserted in the wall on the east side of St. Mark's Church, looking towards 2nd Avenue, a new stone commemorating the burial of his ancestor which was inscribed in these words:

In this vault lies buried
PETRUS STUYVESANT
late Captain General & Governor in Chief of Amsterdam
In New Netherlands, now called New York,
And the Dutch West India Islands. Died A. D., 167½
Aged 80 years.

There is a slight change from the former inscription, the original epitaph reading: "Died A. D. 167½, aged eighty years." The old stone was not placed in the wall until long after Stuyvesant's decease and it is thought by some antiquarians that it may be only somewhat over a century old. The date of the death seems to have escaped the memory and the month was not even known until the late William Kelby, the librarian of the New

*Mr. Peter Vallet, an eminent Merchant of this City, departed this Life on Sunday last and two days after his corpse was carried out of Town on a black Hearse and entered in the Stuyvesant vault:—This gentleman was born in France but preferring a foreign Country to his own, for a Liberty of Conscience which at Home he could not enjoy; he fled that Kingdom (as did many others) in the Reign of Queen Ann. It is said he is survived but by one of all these Gentlemen Refugees who supported the French Church of New York in the Figure it made 30 years ago. Mr. Vallet affected no Noise nor Bustle but lived retired from both in the calm Exercise of all the Virtues of a Christian and Gentleman. He was universally respected while he lived and died at an advanced Age, and to adopt the emphatic Language of Scripture, the Remembrance of him is sweet. (*New York Gazette*, revived in the *Weekly Post Boy*, December 18th, 1752). Peter Vallet, of a later generation, advertised good Jamaica Rum to be sold at his home in Smith street, "by the Hogshead or Smaller Quantity," (*Ibid.*, Dec. 25, 1849).

York Historical Society, discovered that it was in February of the year 1672, under present notation. The exact day is lost. A quotation from a paper read before said Society by Benjamin Robert Winthrop, one of the Governor's descendants, is pertinent: "From the construction of the vault and the position of the entrance I have come to the conclusion that the western gable of the old church must have stood about ten or twelve feet from the eastern gable of the present edifice. [St. Mark's.] My reason for this conclusion is that what appears to have been an entrance has been closed up by brick work while the rest of the vault is of solid masonry."

Domine Selyns wrote an epitaph in the Governor's memory containing a play on the name which Henry C. Murphy (*Anthology of New Netherland*,) has translated in this way:

*Stir not the sand too much, for there lies Stuyvesant
Who erst commander was of all New Netherland,
Freely or no, unto the foe, the land did he give over.
If grief and sorrow any hearts do smite, his heart
Did die a thousand deaths and undergo a smart
Insuff'able. At first, too rich; at last too pauvre.*

An intimation that he died of a broken heart because of the surrender.

Journal of George Croghan, January— February, 1753=4

CONTRIBUTED BY JOHN W. JORDAN, LL.D.
Librarian Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

THE threatening movements of the French west of the Allegheny mountains, gave so much concern to Governor James Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, that he selected George Croghan, Andrew Montour and John Patten, who had large experience in Indian affairs, to rendezvous at Logstown, an Indian village on the right bank of the Ohio river, 14 miles below Pittsburgh, and gather what information they could, and to ascertain the status of the Indians in that locality. Col. George Washington had been previously sent on a similar mission by the Governor of Virginia.

Croghan, in forwarding his journal to Governor Hamilton of what transpired at the Logstown conference, wrote:

“By Mr. Andrew Montour and Mr. John Patten I have sent your Honor a copy of all our proceedings at Logstown, and all the news I heard worth mentioning. Your Honor will see by the Indians’ speeches that they are in high spirits and very willing to defend themselves from the enemy, provided the English Government, on whom they depend, will assist them. They expect your Honor will immediately order a house to be built to keep necessities in to enable them to carry on a war against their enemy, who has already invaded their country. Your Honor will also see by ye Indian’s speech that a part of that speech sent you by Louis Montour, must have been forged by those that wrote the speech Mr. Montour and myself brought. Joseph Campbell, who was ye interpreter of that speech, and the Indians face to face, when ye Half King proved that there was not a word of giving up their lands to pay ye Traders debts mentioned. . . .”

George Croghan was a native of Ireland, and when he came to Pennsylvania settled near Harris' Ferry, and was an Indian trader as early as 1746. Having secured the confidence of the Indians and acquired their languages, he became agent of the Province among them and served on many important missions. He was a captain in Braddock's expedition of 1755, and the year following was appointed Deputy Indian agent for the Pennsylvania and Ohio Indians by Sir William Johnson. In 1765, when on a mission to pacify the Indians in Illinois, he was attacked, wounded and taken prisoner to Vincennes, but soon released and accomplished his mission. For over thirty years he rendered valuable services in pacifying the Indians and conciliating them to the British interests until the breaking out of the Revolution. He died near Philadelphia in the Summer of 1782.

The Half King, spokesman for the Indians at the conference, was a Seneca chief then residing at Logstown, and his name is a familiar one in the Indian history of the Province, prior to his death at Harris' Ferry in October of 1754. The brothers Andrew and Louis Montour, were the sons of the equally well known Madam Montour.

GEORGE CROGHAN'S JOURNAL

Jany. 12th, 1753-4.—I arrived at Turtle Creek, about 8 miles from y^e forks of Monongahela, where I was informed by John Fresar, an Indian Trader, that Mr. [George] Washington who was sent by y^e Governor of Virginia to y^e French Camp was returned. Mr. Washington told Mr. Fresar, that he had been very well used by y^e French General, that after he had delivered his message, the General told him his orders were to take all English he found on Ohio, which orders he was determined to obey, and further told him, that y^e English had no business to trade on Ohio, for that all y^e Lands of Ohio belonged to his Master, the King of France, all to the Allegheny Mountain. Mr. Washington told Mr. F. y^e Fort where he was, is very strong, and that they had abundance of Provisions, but they would not let him see their Magazine. There is about 100 soldiers and 50 workmen at that Fort and as many more at y^e upper Fort and about 50 men

at Venango; y^e rest of their Army went home last Fall, but is to return as soon as possible this Spring. When they return, they are to come down to Logstown in order to build a Fort somewhere thereabouts. This is all I heard of Mr. Washington's journey worth relating to y^r Honour.

On y^e 13th. I arrived at Shanopen's town where Mr. [Andrew] Montour and Mr. [John] Patten overtook me.

On y^e 14th. We set off to Logstown where we found y^e Indians all drunk. Y^e first salutation we got was from one of the Shawnese who told Mr. Montour and myself, we were prisoners, before we had time to tell them that their men that was in prison in Carolina were released, and that we had two of them in our company. The Shawnese have been very uneasy about those men that was in prison, and had not those men been released, it might have been of very ill consequence at this time, but so soon as they found their men were released, they seemed all overjoyed and I believe will prove true to their alliance.

On y^e 15th. Five canoes of French came down to Logstown in company with y^e Half King and some more of y^e Six Nations, in number a Sergeant and 15 soldiers.

On y^e 16th. In the morning Mr. Patten took a walk to where y^e French had pitched their tents, and on his returning back by y^e officers' tent, he ordered Mr. Patten to be brought into him, on which word came to y^e Town that Mr. Patten had been taken prisoner. Mr. Montour and myself immediately went to where y^e French were encamped, where we found y^e French officer and y^e Half King in a high dispute; y^e officer told Mr. Montour and me, that he meant no hurt to Mr. Patten, but wondered he should pass backward and forward without calling in. Y^e Indians were all drunk and seemed very uneasy about y^e French for stopping Mr. Patten, on which y^e officer ordered his men on board their canoes and set off to a small town of y^e Six Nations about two miles below y^e Logstown, where he intended to stay till y^e rest of their Army comes down. As to any particulars that passed between y^e Officer and Mr. Patten, I refer y^r Honour to Mr. Patten.

By a Chickasaw man who has lived among the Shawnese since he was a lad and is just returned from y^e Chickasaw country,

where he has been making a visit to his friends, we hear that there is a large body of French at y^e Falls of Ohio, not less he says than 1000 men, that they have abundance of provisions and powder and lead with them, and that they are coming up y^e River to meet y^e Army from Canada coming down. He says, a canoe with 10 Frenchmen in her came to y^e lower Shawnese town with him, but on some of y^e English traders threatening to take them, they set back that night without telling their business.

By a message sent here from Fort Detroit by the Wayondotts to y^e Six Nations, Delaware and Shawnese, we hear that the Ottawas are getting together on this side of Lake Erie, several hundreds of them, in order to cut off y^e Shawnese at y^e lower Shawnese town; y^e French and Ottawas offered the hatchet to y^e Wayondotts, but they refused to assist them.

We hear that y^e Tweetwees, that went last Spring to Canada to council with the French, returned last Fall, that they had taken hold of y^e French hatchet, and had gone back to their old towns among y^e French.

From y^e 16th till y^e 26th. We could do nothing, the Indians being constantly drunk.

On y^e 26th. The French called y^e Indians to Council and made them a present of goods. On the Indians return y^e Half King told Mr. Montour and me, he would take an opportunity to repeat over to us what y^e French said to them.

On y^e 27th. We called y^e Indians to Council and clothed y^e two Shawnese according to the Indian custom, and delivered them up in Council, with your Honor's speeches sent by Mr. Patten, which Mr. Montour adapted to Indian form, as much as was in his power and mine.

On y^e 28th. We called y^e Indians to Council again and delivered to them a large belt of Black and White Wampum, in y^r Honor's and the Governor of Virginia's name, by which we desired they might open their minds to your Honor and speak from their Hearts and not from their Lips, and that they might now inform your Honor by Mr. Andrew Montour whom he had chosen to transact business, you and y^r Brethren at Ohio, whether that speech which they sent your Honor by Mr. Louis Montour

was agreed on in Council or not, and assured them they might freely open their minds to their Brethren, y^r Honor and the Governor of Virginia, as y^e only friends and brethren they had to depend on.

Gave y^e Belt.

After delivering y^e Belt, Mr. Montour gave them the goods left in my care by y^r Honor's Commissioners at Carlisle, and at the same time made a speech to them to let them know that these goods was for y^e use of their Warriors and defence of their Country.

As soon as the goods were delivered the Half King made a speech to y^e Shawnese and Delawares, and told them as their Brother Onas had sent them a large supply of necessaries for y^e defence of their Country, that he would put it in their care until all their Warriors would have occasion to call for it, as their Brethren, y^e English, had not yet got a strong house to keep such things safe in.

The 31st. A speech delivered by y^e Half King, in answer to y^r Honor's speeches on delivering y^e Shawnese.

Brother Onas, we return you our hearty thanks for y^e trouble you have taken in sending for our poor relations y^e Shawnese, and with these four strings of Wampum we clear our eyes and hearts that you may see y^e Brothers y^e Shawnese as you best wish to do, and not think that any small disturbance shall obstruct y^e friendship so long subsisting between you and us y^r Brethren the Six Nations, Delawares and Shawnese, we will make all Nations that are in alliance with us acquainted with y^e care you have had of our people at such a great distance from both you and us.

Gave 4 strings of Wampum.

A speech delivered by y^e Half King.

Brethren, y^e Governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia, you desire us to open our mind to you and to speak from our hearts, which we assure you Brethren we do: you desire we may inform you whether that speech sent by Lewis Montour, was agreed on in Council or not, which we now assure you it was in part, but that part giving y^e Lands to pay y^e Traders debts, we know nothing of, it must have been added by y^e Traders that wrote y^e

letter; but we earnestly requested by that Belt and likewise we now request, that our Brother y^e Governor of Virginia may build a strong house at y^e Forks of the Monongahela, and send some of our young brethren, their warriors, to live in it, and we expect our Brothers of Pennsylvania will build another house somewhere on y^e river, where he shall think proper, where whatever assistance he will think proper to send us may be kept safe for us, as our enemies are just at hand and we don't know what day they may come upon us. We now acquaint our Brethren that we have our hatchet in our hands to stick y^e enemy as soon as our Brethren comes to our assistance.

Gave a belt and eight strings of Wampum.

Tonelaguesona,

Half King,

Shingas,

Skasuntia,

Delaware George,

Coswentaunea.

Newcommer,

After y^e Chiefs had signed y^e last speech the Half King repeated over y^e French Council which was as follows:

Children, I am come here to tell you that your Father is coming to visit you and to take you under his care, and I desire you may not listen to any ill news you hear, for I assure you, he will not hurt you. 'Tis true he has something to say to y^r Brethren y^e English, but do you sit still and don't mind what y^e Father does to y^e Brothers, for he will not suffer y^e English to live or trade on this river Ohio, on which he made them a present of goods.

Febby. 1st. By a cousin of Mr. Montour's that came to Logstown in company with a Frenchman from Venango by land, we hear that y^e French expect four hundred men every day to y^e Fort above Venango and as soon as they come they are to come down the river to Logstown to take possession from the English till y^e rest of y^e Army comes in the Spring. The Frenchman who came here in company with Mr. Montour's cousin is Keeper of y^e King's Stores and I believe y^e Chief of his business is to take a view of y^e country and to see what number of English there are here and to find out how y^e Indians are affected to y^e French.

Feby. 2d. Just as we were leaving Logstown y^e Indians made the following speech:

Brethren, y^e Governor of Pennsylvania and Virginia: We have opened our hearts to you and let you know our minds. We now by these two strings of Black Wampum desire you may directly send to our assistance, that you and us may secure y^e Lands of Ohio, for there is nobody but you, our Brethren, and ourselves have any right to y^e land, but if you don't send immediately we shall surely be cut off by our enemy y^e French.

Gave two strings Black Wampum.

Feby. 2d. A speech made to us by Shingas, King of the Delawares.

Brother Onas, I am glad to hear all our people here are of one mind. 'Tis true I live here on y^e river side which is y^e French road, and I assure you by these three strings of Wampum, that I will neither go down nor up, but will move nearer to my brethren y^e English where I can keep our women and children safe from y^e enemy.

Gave three strings of Wampum.

The Rouse Family

JUDGED by the fundamental test of perpetuation in an unbroken lineage from a historical period anterior to the existence of precise records, the family of Rouse (le Roux, Rufus, Rous, Rowse, etc.) is one of the most ancient in Europe. "It reaches back," says a writer on the origin of surnames, "to the Norman invasion of England, back to the Norse invasion of Normandy, and still farther back to the old Danish and Norse histories." All the principal authorities on the ancestry of the gentle families of England are agreed respecting the Norman derivation of the Rouses, the transplantation of the family to Britain in 1066 by a noble knight in the army of William the Conqueror, and its uninterrupted repute and prominence from that remote period.

Says the author of "The Norman People," quoted by the duchess of Cleveland in "The Battle Abbey Roll": "The English line descends from Turchil Rufus or le Rous, who came to England in 1066 and held lands in Norfolk from Alan Fitz-Flaad, ancestor of the Fitz-Alans. Alexander Rous appears in the *Lib-er Niger*; also Richard Rous, who held from de Albini in the eastern counties. Hugo Rufus was viscount of Norfolk in 1225. Richard le Rous of Norfolk died 1277, and had Alan, who in 1366 was lord of Durham and East Lexham, Norfolk, and had Peter le Rous of Dennington, ancestor of the Rouses of that place, from whence descend the Rouses of Henham, earls of Stradbroke."

The same author, referring to aspects of the Rouse family history subsequently to the conquest, remarks: "This family is Norman, and in 1165 held lands near Rouen from the county of Breteuil. Ralph le Roux was sent in 1119 by Henry I. to the aid of Ralph de Guader, and in 1120 was one of the nobles who perished with Prince Henry in the '*Blanche Nef*'."

Among other citations made by the duchess of Cleveland, which bear upon the early history of the Rouses, are the following:

"In Gloucestershire the manor of Dunstbourne-Rous, soon after the conquest, belonged to John le Rous, and continued long in the family. Roger le Rous held there in the twenty-second year of Edward I., and John le Rous *temp.* Edward II. He was in rebellion against that king, and was attainted and his lands forfeited, but restored in the first year of Edward III."—*Atkyns*.

"In Wiltshire Richard Ruffus or le Rous had a grant of Imber from Henry II. for his services as chamberlain. Sir Roger and Sir John attended Edward I. in his wars. After the time of Henry VI. I can find no descendants of le Rous of Imber."—*Hoare*.

"Little Mitton in Blackburnshire was granted by Robert de Lacy, third of Henry I., to Ralph le Roux, whose posterity were named for that place."—*Whittaker's Whalley*.

Thomas le Rous was high sheriff of Leicestershire in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth years of Edward II. John Rufus in time of Henry II. was seated at Ragley in Warwickshire and Lench-Randolph in Worcestershire; his last heir male, Sir Thomas, died in 1721. Another John Rouse, who died in 1491 and lies buried in the nave of Warwick Church, was, says Leland, 'of the Howse of Ragley by Alcester. He beareth three Crounes in his Armes.' The Augustinian priory of Woodbridge in Suffolk was founded by Hugh le Rous, but at what date is uncertain. The prior and convent were bound to pray and say mass for the souls of Sir Hugh, the founder, and six other knights of the same surname, registered on a table in this monastery"—*Davis's Suffolk Collections*.

From those invaluable genealogical records, the Heralds' "Visitations," by which, in early times, the arms and pedigrees of English families were officially authenticated and registered, several of the principal branches of Rouse descent may readily be traced by any one who will take the trouble to refer to the published works.

ROUS OF DENNINGTON AND HENHAM HALL

Foremost of these lines, on account of its subsequent distinction, is that of Rous of Dennington and later of Henham Hall, in the county of Suffolk. From it is descended, in the direct or eldest line of succession to estates, title, and arms, the most distinguished English family of the name at the present day, represented by George Edward John Mowbray Rous, whose titles in the peerage are earl of Stratbroke, Viscount Dunwich, and Baron Rous of Dennington.¹

Through a younger branch of the same original stock comes the American family of Rouse to which this memoir is devoted—established in Massachusetts toward the middle of the eighteenth century by I. *Benjamin Rouse*, from Essex, England, and since represented, successively, in a continuous made descent,

1. As the representative English branch of the family, and for the purpose of comparison, we give below the lineage of the earls of Stratbroke, condensed from a late edition of Burke's "Peerage":

Sir Anthony Rouse, knight, of Dennington, purchased Henham Hall, Suffolk, from Sir Arthur Hopton, and from him lineally descended (several connecting generations being here omitted):

Sir John Rous of Henham Hall, M. P., who was created a baronet, May 17, 1660, m. (2d) Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Knyvett, Esq., of Ashwell-Thorp, County Norfolk, and was succeeded by his only son,

Sir John Rous, high sheriff of Suffolk in 1661; m., 1st, Philippa, daughter of Thomas Bedingfeld, Esq.; 2d, Anne, daughter of Robert Wood, Esq.; succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Rous, M. P., at whose decease, unmarried, the title devolved upon his half-brother,

Sir Robert Rous, who m. Lydia, daughter of John Smith, Esq., of Holton, County Suffolk, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

Sir John Rous, member of parliament for County Suffolk in 1768; m., in 1749, Judith, daughter and heiress of John Bedingfeld, Esq., of Beeston, County Norfolk; d. October 31, 1771, and was succeeded by his only son,

Sir John Rous, b. May 30, 1750; member of parliament for County Suffolk from 1789 to 1796; elevated to the peerage, May 28, 1796, as Baron Rous of Dennington; created, July 18, 1821, Viscount Dunwich and earl of Stradbroke; m., 1st Frances Juliana Warter, only daughter and heiress of Edward Warter-Wilson, Esq., of Bilboa, County Limerick; 2d, Charlotte Maria, daughter of Abraham Whitaker, Esq.; d. August 27, 1827; his second son was the noted Henry John Rous (1795-1877), admiral of the royal navy, member of parliament, etc., of whom a brief notice will be found in the text. The first earl was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Edward Cornwallis Rous, second earl of Stradbroke, b. February 13, 1794; was lord lieutenant and vice-admiral of Suffolk; m. Augusta, widow of Colonel Bonham and daughter of Rev. Sir Christopher J. Musgrave, baronet of Edenhall; d. February 27, 1886; succeeded by his eldest son,

George Edward John Mowbray Rous, third earl of Stratbroke, b. November 19, 1862; vice-admiral of Suffolk, lieutenant-colonel of the First Volunteer Brigade, East Division royal artillery. Seats: Henham Hall, Wangford, Suffolk, and 33 Belgrave Square, S. W., London.

by II. *Joseph Rouse* of Boston, Mass.; III. *Benjamin Rouse* of Cleveland, O.; IV. *Edwin Coolidge Rouse* of Cleveland. and V. the late *Henry Clark Rouse* of Cleveland and New York.

The Rouse pedigree in this American line is as follows:

Turchil Rufus or *le Rous*, a knight in the army of William the Conqueror, came to England from Normandy in 1066 and held lands in Norfolk County from Alan Fitz-Flaad, ancestor of the Fitz-Alans. From him was descended.

Richard le Rous, viscount of Norfolk, died in 1277, and had 1. Alan le Rous, who in 1316 was lord of Dunham and East Lexham, Norfolk, and 2. *Peter le Rous* of Dennington, ancestor of the Rouses of that place, from whom are lineally descended the Rouses of the American family here considered and also the Rouses of Dennington and Henham, Suffolk, England, earls of Stradbroke.—This Peter le Rous of Dennington, county of Suffolk, gentleman (grandson of *Peter le Rous* of Dennington and great-grandson of *Richard le Rous* of Norfolk), married Maude, daughter and heiress of Ralph de Hobart of Dennington, time of Edward III. (1327-77).

[*Hobart*.—Coat armor (as borne by Hobart-Hampden, earl of Buckinghamshire): *Arms*—quarterly, 1st and 4th, argent, a saltire gules between four eagles displayed azure, for Hampden; 2d and 3d, sable, an estoile of eight rays or, between two planches ermine, for Hobart. *Crest*—1st, a talbot statant ermine, collared, ringed, and lined gules, the end of the line tied in a knot over the back, for Hampden; 2d, a bull passant per pale, sable and gules *bezantée*, in the nose a ring or, for Hobart. *Supporters*—dexter, a stag; sinister, a talbot; both proper and regarded, each gorged with a radiant collar and lined or. *Motto*—*Auctor pretiosa facit.*]

Succeeded by *William Rous* of Dennington, who by wife Katherine, daughter of Walter de Watre of Dennington, had

William Rous of Dennington, who by wife, daughter of John Clouting, gentleman, had

Robert Rous of Dennington; married Margaret, daughter of Richard Boys.

[*Boys, Boies, Boyse, Boise*.—This family was early settled at Bannow, County Wexford, Ireland. Several of its members rep-

resented Bannow in the Irish parliament. *Arms*—argent, on a chief three escallops proper, and two bars gules, below. *Crest*—two snakes intertwined erect.]

Succeeded by

Reynold Rous of Dennington, who by wife Joane Denarston of Dennington had

Sir Henry Rous; married Agnes, daughter of Mr. Denton of Oxfordshire.

[*Denton*.—*Arms*—quarterly of six: 1. argent, two bars gules, in chief three cinquefoils sable, for Denton; 2. argent, a fesse *dancettée* between three billets gules for De la Launde; 3. or, a lion rampant sable; 4. gules, a fesse *dancettée* between six cross crosslets or; 5. ermine, on a fesse (untinctured) three cross crosslets or; 6. argent, three goats' heads erased gules palewise between two pales sable, each charged with three cross crosslets of the field. *Crest*—a lion couchant or.]

Succeeded by

Sir William Rous, "Sonne and Heir"; married Alice, daughter of Sir John Sulyard of County Suffolk, chief-justice of England.

[*Sulyard*.—*Arms*—azure, a chief merine. Harleian Society publications, vol. xiii., p. 494; Metcalf's "Visitation of Suffolk," pp. 69, 168; Berry's "Kent Genealogies," p. 87; Paige's "History of Suffolk," p. 556.]

Succeeded by

Sir Anthony Rous, who bought Henham Hall in 1545; married Agnes, daughter of Sir Thomas Blennerhassett of Frense Hall, County Norfolk, knight.

[*Blennerhassett*.—This family originated in England, and either received its name from, or conferred it upon Blennerhassett in the county of Cumberland, where it appears to have been located for several centuries. The Blennerhassetts settled in Ireland in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and have since maintained the highest rank among the gentry of the county of Kerry, where the first progenitors, Themar Blennerhassett and his son, Robert, obtained a part of the earl of Desmond's large possessions. *Arms*—gules, a chevron ermine between three dolphins embowed argent. *Crest*—a wolf sejant proper. *Motto*—*Fortes fortuna juvat*. *Seat*—Ballyseedy, Ireland.]

Succeeded by

John Rous, second son, of Cratfield, County Suffolk, born 1560; married Margery, daughter of Thomas Ward.

[*Ward*.—The name is variously written Ward, Warde, de Warde, and de la Warde, and is of great antiquity in the county of Northumberland. As far back as the reign of Edward III. Simon de Warde sat in parliament for that shire, and Richard Ward was elected for the borough of Northampton in the ninth year of Henry VI. *Arms*—quarterly, 1st and 4th, azure, a cross flory or, in dexter chief a mullet for difference; 2d and 3d, a fesse between three mullets. *Crest*—a wolf's head charged in the neck with a mullet for difference.]

Succeeded by

Lany Rous of Bricklinsea, County Essex; married Eunice, daughter of Robert Wright of Dennington

[*Wright*.—*Arms*—or, on a chevron azure between three greyhounds courant sable, as many trefoils argent. *Crest*—a stag's head erased or, charged with three guttées in cross, gules.]

Succeeded by

Benjamin Rous of Clacton Magna in County Essex, gentleman, born 1634; married Mary, daughter of Robert Mott of Colchester, County Essex.

[*Mott*.—The surname Mott or de la Motte is of French origin. De la Motte Fenelon was the great archbishop of Cambria. Originally from France, and probably with William the Conqueror, the Motts have been prominent for several centuries in Essex, England. After a time the French prefix was dropped, although the forms De Motte and De la Motte are still retained by some branches in America and England. The Motts of Essex owned many manors, and the main line can be traced for five hundred years. *Arms*—sable, a crescent argent. *Crest*—an estoile of eight points argent. *Motto*—*Spectemur agendo*. (See the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, vol. xxv.).]

The preceding had issue: 1. Robert Rous, "Sonne and Heir," aged nine years in 1664, and 2.

Benjamin Rous, born 1670; married, November 18, 1705, Catharyn Julyan.

[*Julien, Julian, Julyan*.—*Arms*—azure, a lion rampant ar-

gent, wielding a sword of the last. *Crest*—a bear's paw erased holding the hilt of a broken sword proper.]

Succeeded by

Benjamin Rous; married, January 17, 1734, at South Church, County Essex, Rachel Sully.

[*Sully*.—*Arms*—or, two bends gules; a label azure. *Crest*—a goat passant argent.]

Succeeded by

Benjamin Rous or *Rouse*, born June 25, 1736, in the county of Essex, England, who came to Massachusetts and had for his second son

Joseph Rouse, born June 22, 1773; married in Boston, Mass., July 29, 1793, Mehitable Corbet, and had

Benjamin Rouse, born in Boston, March 23, 1795, removed to New York and finally to Cleveland, O., and died July 5, 1871; married Rebecca Elliott Cromwell, daughter of John Cromwell of Salem, Mass.

[*Cromwell*.—The Cromwell Family in America has been represented by a number of important branches from an early period of the settlement of the country. The New England branch, from which the above-named John Cromwell of Salem descended, was settled in Massachusetts before the middle of the seventeenth century; according to Savage there was a Philip Cromwell in Salem in 1647, who was b. in England about 1614, and the same authority mentions several other Cromwells of the seventeenth century residing in the colony of Massachusetts. An important and interesting family of Cromwells appeared in Westchester County, N. Y., during the same century, which, according to Bolton in his "History of Westchester County," was descended from Colonel John Cromwell, an uncle of the illustrious lord protector, Oliver Cromwell. There was also at an early period a Cromwell Family of much consideration in Maryland, which likewise traced its ancestry to the protectorial stock.

Indeed, it is probable that all the Cromwells of America have an origin identical with that of the family from which the great Oliver sprang. Especially at the time of the English Restoration and subsequently, when everything was done by the court and its sycophants to cast odium upon the name of Cromwell,

there were frequent emigrations of persons connected with the protector's family to Puritan New England.

The Cromwell line, says a learned writer, dates from Alden de Cromwell, who lived in the times of William the Conqueror, and his son Hugh de Cromwell, from whom descended ten Ralphs de Cromwell in as many successive generations. In the branch of the protector the Cromwell name became suspended by the marriage of his great-great-grandmother, Katherine Cromwell (1494), with Morgan Williams, of Welsh stock. This Katherine Cromwell was a sister of the renowned Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex (the Cromwell of Shakespeare's play), who was the chief adviser and minister of King Henry VIII. The son and heir of Morgan Williams and Katherine Cromwell was Sir Richard Williams, who took the name of Sir Richard Cromwell. Sir Richard, in a memorable tournament, enjoyed the distinction of defeating two of the bravest foreign champions, whereupon the delighted king presented him with a ring from his own finger. In memory of the event Sir Richard Cromwell and his descendants bore ever afterward, as their crest, a lion rampant holding up a ring in its right paw. (See "The House of Cromwell, by James Waylen, Sometime Secretary to Thomas Carlye." London, 1897). *Arms*—a lion rampant argent. *Crest*—a demi-lion rampant argent, in his dexter gamb a gem ring or. *Motto*—*Pax quaeritur billo.*]

Benjamin and Rebecca Elliott (Cromwell) Rouse had

Edwin Coolidge Rouse, born in New York City, August 12, 1827, died in Cleveland, O., February 1, 1877; married Mary Miller, daughter of Joseph K. Miller, and had

Henry Clark Rouse, born in Cleveland, O., March 15, 1853; residence in New York City, Cleveland, O., and "The Ram-parts," Cape Ann, Mass.

It will be seen that, dating from William Rouse of Dennington, who married Katherine de Watre, eighteen generations are comprehended in this pedigree.

Arms—sable, a fesse *dancettée* or, between three crescents argent.

Crest—a pyramid of bay leaves in the form of a cone vert.

Supporters—dexter, a lion argent, maned and tufted or; sin-

ister, a sea-horse argent, maned and finned or, the tail round an anchor azure; each supporter gorged with a wreath of bay vert.

Motto—Jevive en espoir.

Dennington and Henham Hall, both in the county of Suffolk, are the two ancestral seats identified with the history of the Rouses of this line.

Dennington was brought into the family in the time of Edward III. by the marriage of Peter le Rous with a Hobart heiress, and the estates were subsequently increased by alliances with the De Watre and other families. Long before the acquisition of Henham Hall, the Rouses of Dennington were among the principal gentry of Suffolk. "Al the Rousis that be in Southfolk," quaintly writes Leland, "cum, as I can learne, out of the House of Rouse of Dinnington. Diverse of the Rouses of this Eldest House ly in Dinnington Paroche Chiorche buried under flat stones."

Henham Hall, a property which to-day, after nearly four centuries, is still the seat of the eldest branch of the Rouse Family in England, was anciently the residence of the De la Poles. It was built by Edward De la Pole, duke, marquis, and earl of Suffolk, who was beheaded in 1513. Later it was the home of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, upon whose decease it was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Arthur Hopton, knight. From him it was purchased in 1545 by Sir Anthony Rous, who enjoyed the dignity of comptroller of Calais, and under whom the importance of the family seems to have been greatly increased. "It was," says Suckling in his work on the county of Suffolk, "a very fine house, but was burnt down in 1773 through the carelessness of a drunken butler, who, while robbing the cellar during his master's absence in Italy, set fire to the sawdust in one of the wine-bins." Near the site of the original mansion another hall was built, which, with modern improvements, is the present residence of the earl of Stradbroke.

The Rouses of Henham Hall, unlike those of Halton in Cornwall (from which branch came the celebrated Francis Rous the Speaker) were staunch partisans of the king in the Civil War. The head of the house in those distressing times, Sir John Rouse,

was, says Suckling, so eminent for his loyalty that Charles II. wrote him a letter of thanks with his own hand. "There is [was] a venerable oak beneath the windows of the Hall which, according to tradition, saved his [Sir John's] life when a party of rebels arrived at Henham with a warrant for his arrest. It was even then hollow, and having been used as a summer house was fitted with a door so curiously contrived that no one suspected the cavity thus concealed. Into this hiding-place his wife conveyed him, and night after night stole out to bring him food, eluding the strict watch kept over her by the Roundheads."

ROUS OF ROUS-LENCH

While the line of Dennington and Henham is one of immediate interest in connection with the present memoir, other branches of the Rouse or Rous Family in England, descending from the same original ancestors, are of much genealogical and historical importance.

Distinguished among these is the family of Rous of Rous-Lench, Worcestershire, referred to as the "*clarissimae de Rous*" (illustrious family of Rous), whose heads were from a very early period lords of Rous-Lench parish. Their pedigree, taken by Clarenceaux about the year 1562, derives them from Sir Baldwin Rous, knight, of the early fourteenth century, time of Edward II. Previously to their appearance in Worcestershire they were seated at Ragley in Warwickshire, as appears by several inquisitions, thirty-seventh year of Edward III. (1364). They had half of the manor of Alecester, with lands in Kingsley, Aversley, etc. John Rous of Ragley possessed lands at Ambresley in the forty-third of Edward III. (1370). It was his son John who acquired the manor of Rous-Lench in Worcestershire, which he transmitted to his son Henricus or Henry at his death in the twentieth of Richard II. (1397).

Rous-Lench Manor continued in the possession of the family for nearly five hundred years, or from 1397 until 1876, when it passed to the Chafy Family, the Rev. W. H. K. Chafy becoming the thirtieth rector of the parish in 1881. The affix "Lench" means ridge, afterward being adopted as the name of a family.

Many monuments of the Rouses are to be seen in the parish church. One of the conspicuous characters of this branch was Sir Thomas Rous, who lived in Shakespeare's time. "Yew Avenue," planted in 1480, still survives as a memorial of the early Rouses. The history of Rous-Lench is an exceptional instance in the record of a family—a single manorial residence being retained and occupied for five centuries, throughout all the vicissitudes of domestic and national life. The arms of the Rouses of Rous-Lench are Sable, two bars engrailed argent. Their pedigree, dating from the period of Henry III. to the end of the eighteenth century, is as follows:

John Rous, *temp.* Henry III., had

Thomas le Rous, fifteenth Edward II. (1322), who had

Sir Baldwin Rous of Ragley (Warwickshire), who had

John Rous of Ragley, married Christian, thirty-seventh Edward III. (1364), and had

Henry Rous of Ragley and of Rous-Lench, married Maud or Margaret, daughter of John Throckmorton, and had

Thomas Rous, married Anne, daughter of Sir John Cheney, and had

William Rous of Rous-Lench, married Anne, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stafford, and had

John Rous of Everston, County Northampton, married Elizabeth Vavasor, and had

John Rous of Rous-Lench, married Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Montague, chief-justice, and had

Edward Rous of Rous-Lench, married Mary, daughter of Mr. Haselrigg of Noseley, County Leicester, died 1611, and had

Sir John Rous, knight, married Esther, daughter of Sir Thomas Temple of Warwickshire, died 1645, and had

Sir Thomas Rous baronet, married (1st) Jane, daughter of John Ferrers, Esq., of Tamworth Castle, died May 27, 1676, and had

Sir Edward Rous, baronet, died November 5, 1677; married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of John Lisle of Moxhull; 2d, Frances, daughter of David Murray. Issue: 1. Elizabeth Rous, died 1729. 2. Sir Francis Rous, baronet, married Frances, daughter of Thomas Archer of Umberslade, and died 1687. 3.

Sir Thomas Rous, died 1721, aged fifty-seven; married Anne, and by her had two sons who died in infancy. He left his estate to Thomas Philips, who took the name of Rous and died 1786 without issue, transmitting the Rous estate to Charles Boughton, who in his turn assumed the Rous name.

Of this branch of the family, while still having its principal seat at Ragley in Warwickshire, was the renowned JOHN ROUS the antiquarian, born in Warwickshire in 1411, son of Geoffrey Rous, who was a descendant of the Rowses or Rouses of Brinkelow in that county. He was educated at Oxford, and about 1445 was appointed a priest or chaplain of the chantry or chapel at Guy's Cliff (formerly called Gibeliff), near Warwick, which was built by Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, in 1423. Here he resided until his death, engaged in profound and exhaustive scholastic labors.

One of his most important compilations was a record of the earls of Warwick, his patron's ancestors, written in English and Latin versions on rolls of parchment, both elaborately illustrated with portraits and heraldic devices, not only of the heads of the house of Warwick, but of many British kings anterior to Henry VII. Another book, in continuation of the same subject, was a Life of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick (now preserved in the Cotton MSS.), which was adorned with fifty-three drawings representing the earl's adventures, and other illustrations.

His most ambitious general historical work was "*Historia Regum Angliae*," written at the solicitation of his college friend John Seymour, who, being in charge of the erection of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, was anxious to be informed about the exploits of kings and princes, to guide him in his selections of subjects for statues to fill the niches in that sanctuary.

Other writings from Rous's pen which have been preserved, or which, though not now extant, are ascribed to him by indubitable authority, were: "*De Episcopis Wigorniae*"; accounts of the antiquities of the town of Warwick and of Guy's Cliff; a refutation of a false history of the University of Cambridge; an unfinished treatise on the English universities; a chronicle entitled "*Vevoricum*," and a tract on giants.

He died January 24, 1491, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Warwick, to which he left his library and other literary effects.

ROUS OF EDMERSTON, HALTON, AND COURTYRALA

Collaterally related to the two branches already considered was that of the family of Francis Rous the Speaker (1579-1659), which bore coat armor described as follows: *Arms*—or, an eagle displayed azure, pruning its wings, with feet and bill gules. *Crest*—a dove argent. *Motto*—*Vescitur Christo*. This is the line known as Rous of Courtyrala (formerly of Halton), within recent times represented by George Grey Rous, Esq., of Courtyrala, County Glamorgan (born 1818). (See Burke's "History of the Landed Gentry" and "Dictionary of the Landed Gentry.") Omitting nine antecedent generations (given by Burke), the pedigree starts from

Sir Robert le Rous, knight banneret, who distinguished himself under Edward the Black Prince in the wars with France and Spain, was governor of Cherbourg in the reign of Richard II., and was succeeded by his son,

William le Rous, married Alice, daughter and heiress of Thomas Edmerston of Edmerston, and had

William le Rous, who inherited his mother's lands of Edmerston, married Margaret, daughter of William Lower of the county of Cornwall, and had

John Rous, married Isabel, daughter of Henry Drewe of Modbury, and had

William Rous of Edmerston, married Sibyll, daughter of William Fowell of Fowelscombe, Devon, and had

Roger Rous of Edmerston, married Juliana, daughter of William Hill of Penquite and Fleet in Cornwall, and eventually co-heiress of her brother, John Hill, and had 1. Richard Rous, his successor. 2. John Rous, who inherited from his mother Halton and other lands in Cornwall, but dying without issue bequeathed those estates to his nephew, Sir Anthony Rous of Edmerston.

Richard Rous of Edmerston, elder son of the preceding, mar-

ried Eleanor, daughter of Sir Richard Mervyn of Fonthill, Wilts, one of the judges of the common pleas, and had

Sir Anthony Rous, who succeeded to the original estates in Devonshire, as well as Cornwall and other landed possessions; was twice sheriff of Cornwall, and "a man of great parts and virtues"; married, 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Southcote and co-heiress of her mother (who was Grace, daughter of John Barnhouse and great-granddaughter of Edward Barnhouse of Kingston in the parish of Staverton); 2d, Philippa, daughter of Humphrey Coles, Esq.; 3d, Susan, daughter of Sir Lewis Pollard. His fourth son (by his first wife) was Francis the Speaker. Sir Anthony died in 1622, and was succeeded by his grandson,

William Rous, Esq., of Halton, member of parliament for Truro, who married Mary, eldest daughter of Richard, Lord Robartes of Truro. From them the elder branches of this family have descended to the present time.

FRANCIS ROUS, fourth son of Sir Anthony Rous (above), was born at Dittisham in Devonshire in 1579, was matriculated at Broadgate's Hall, afterward Pembroke College, Oxford, in 1593, and was graduated as bachelor of arts in 1597. Whilst at Oxford he contributed a prefatory sonnet to a eulogistic work on Sir Francis Drake, and wrote an ambitious poetical composition, "Thule, or Vertue's Historie," an imitation of Spenser in two books (originally published in 1596 and recently reprinted in the publications of the Spenser Society).

He entered the Middle Temple in 1601, but, abandoning his purpose of engaging in the legal profession, retired to Landrake in Cornwall, and for many years was occupied with theological studies and writings, publishing a number of works, which gave him the reputation of a sound Puritan controversialist.

In 1625 he became a member of parliament for Truro, and in 1628-9 sat for Tregony. He distinguished himself in the latter body by the violence of his attacks on Arminianism and popery. From 1640 until a short time before his death he was continuously in public life, figuring as one of the most important

men in the various parliaments of that memorable era. He was speaker of the Little or Barebones parliament from July 5 to December 12, 1653, was subsequently sworn of the protector's council of state, and was one of the committee appointed (April 9, 1656) to discuss the question of the kingship with Cromwell, by whom he was created lord of parliament in December, 1657. He died at Acton in January, 1659, and on the 24th of that month was buried with great state in Eton College Chapel. Portraits of him are preserved in that institution and in Pembroke College, Oxford. By his will he founded three scholarships in Pembroke College.

Francis Rous was one the most voluminous writers of his times, his works being almost exclusively devoted to subjects of religious and political disputation. The following is a partial list:

"Meditations of Instruction, of Exhortation, of Reprofe: in-deavouring the Edification and Reparation of the House of God." "The Arte of Happinesse, consisting of three Parts, whereof the first searcheth out the Happinesse of Man, the second particularly discovers and approves it, the third sheweth the Meanes to attayne and increase it." "Diseases of the Time attended by their Remedies." "Oyl of Scorpions." "*Testis Veritatis*," a reply to Richard Montagu's "*Appello Cesarem*." "The Only Remedy that can Cure a People when all Other Remedies Faile." "The Mystical Marriage, or Experimental Discourses of the Heavenly Marriage between a Soule and her Saviour." "Catholicke Charity: complaining and maintaining that Rome is uncharitable to sundry eminent Parts of the Catholicke Church." "The Psalms of David in English Meeter" (a version approved by the Westminster Assembly and authorized by the committee of estates in Scotland, where it still retains its popularity). "The Balme of Love to heal Divisions." "The Lawfulness of obeying the Present Goverment." "The Bounds and Bonds of Publick Obedience." "*Mella Patrum*," a compilation from the fathers.

By his wife Philippa (born 1575, died 1657), Rouse had a son Francis who was born at Saltash in 1615, educated at Eton and

Oxford, and became a medical practitioner in London. He was the author of learned works, dying about 1643.

We append brief notices of other celebrated characters of the name Rous or Rouse, without especial reference to their ancestral connections.

JOHN ROUSE or Russe, one of the noted librarians of the Bodleian Library, was born in the county of Northampton, England, in 1574. He was matriculated at Oxford in 1591, graduated as bachelor of arts from Baliol College on the 31st of January, 1599, elected fellow of Oriel College in 1600, and became master of arts March 27, 1604.

On the 9th of May, 1620, he was chosen librarian of the Bodleian Library, and in that capacity he continued until his death, April 3, 1652, making a record for great faithfulness and efficiency.

The name of John Rouse the librarian is associated in an agreeable way with that of John Milton. Rouse and Milton were warm friends, and the former, having a profound appreciation of the poet's genius, applied to him on several occasions for complete copies of his works for the library. Milton, finally acceding to these solicitations, sent him, in 1647, two volumes, one comprising his prose pamphlets, carefully inscribed in his own hand "to the most excellent judge of books," and the other being a collection of poems. The volume of poems was, however, lost or stolen on the way, and "to this circumstance we owe Milton's mock-heroic lines to Rouse (dated January 23, 1646-7) inserted in a second copy still preserved at the Bodleian."

Rouse's life was devoted exclusively to his books, and his name is one of the best remembered of those of the scholarly men identified with the Bodleian Library.

JOHN ROUS, known as "the diarist," younger son of Anthony Rous, rector of Hesselst, Suffolk, by his first wife Margery (who died 1588), was baptized at Hesselst on the 20th of April, 1584. He was admitted a pensioner of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1598, and graduated as master of arts in 1607. For many years he was associated with his father, who was a rector of the Established Church, also having pastoral charge of the small living of Stanton-Downham, Suffolk.

Throughout his life he kept a complete diary, replete with "news," both foreign and domestic, and interspersed with comments on the weather, the crops, and the affairs of the petty sessions, where he sat as a magistrate. He copied into it numerous popular skits and satirical verses of the times, many of which have survived only through him. A minute record of ordinary happenings and conditions for the period in which he lived, Rous's Diary is one of the highly esteemed historical authorities of its class.

He died at Downham, April 4, 1644, leaving daughters.

Coming down to recent times, the most conspicuous member of the Rouse Family in England was Admiral HENRY JOHN ROUSE, a younger son of the first earl of Stradbroke, by his second wife, Catharine Maria, daughter and heiress of Abraham Whittaker, Esq. He was born January 23, 1795, and was educated at Westminster School, but discontinued his studies when thirteen years old to enter the royal navy. During the Napoleonic wars his name was associated with several gallant exploits, and he enjoyed rapid promotion. He continued in the navy until October, 1835, when he retired. Subsequently he was successively promoted to rear-admiral and full admiral. He represented Westminster in parliament. For the last thirty years of his life he was enthusiastically devoted to racing sports, being "universally regarded as the dictator of the English turf."

Admiral Rouse died January 19, 1877. Though married, he left no issue.

The Rouse Family of the United States comprises a number of lines from early colonial ancestors, which, considered separately have no very close relation one to the other, but which nevertheless all spring from the immemorial British stock.

Savage, in his "Genealogical Dictionary of the Early Settlers of New England," mentions a number of persons of the name of Rous, Rouse, or Rowse who were resident during the seventeenth century in various localities of Massachusetts, including Cambridge, Groton, Gloucester, Marshfield, Little Compton, and Boston. One of the most prominent of these was Captain William Rouse of Boston, a mariner. Probably belonging to the same family was the celebrated Captain, afterward Commodore,

JOHN ROUS. Born in or near Boston in the early part of the eighteenth century, he became noted as an intrepid commander of vessels, and attracted the attention of the colonial authorities as one peculiarly fitted for the naval service in the wars with the French. In 1745 he was appointed second in command of the naval force in the expedition against Louisburg. In this enterprise he highly distinguished himself, capturing, with a twenty-gun vessel, a French frigate of sixty guns—one of the most brilliant feats in the history of the colonial wars. Continuing in the same career he entered the British navy, in which he attained the rank of commodore. He died at Portsmouth, England, April 3, 1758.

Another Rouse who acquired prominence in colonial times was JOHN ROUSE "the Quaker," son and heir of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Rous, a wealthy West Indian planter of the parish of St. Philip, Barbadoes, and one of the principal landholders of that island. Father and son became converts to the doctrines of George Fox, and the son, as early as 1656, published a "Warning to the Inhabitants of Barbadoes." In the following year, notwithstanding the cruel laws then prevalent in New England against all professing his religious creed, he came to Rhode Island, and began to preach and proselytize. Later he went to Boston, where he was arrested, publicly whipped, and by sentence of the court had his right ear cut off. After his recovery he went to England, and, by developing his large wealth to the promotion of the cause of the Friends in America and elsewhere, was instrumental in procuring toleration for them.

He was extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits in London. In March, 1661, he married Margaret, eldest daughter of Margaret Fell, one of the prominent promoters of the interests of the Friends. In 1695, returning to England from a visit to Barbadoes, the vessel which bore him was lost and all on board perished. He left an only son, Nathaniel (1671-1717), who married Hannah, daughter of Caleb Woody of Guildford, England.

AMERICAN DESCENT OF HENRY CLARK ROUSE

I

The American progenitor of the Rouse Family in the line treated in this memoir was

BENJAMIN ROUSE, known as "the elder," son of Benjamin and Rachel (Sully) Rouse. He was born in the county of Essex, England, June 25, 1736, removing to Massachusetts.

II

JOSEPH ROUSE, second son of the preceding, was born June 22, 1773. He was married in Boston, July 29, 1793, by Rev. Samuel West, to Mehitable Corbet.

III

BENJAMIN ROUSE, son of the preceding, was born in Boston on the 23d of March, 1795. Deprived of both his parents at the age of six, he was for some time cared for by an aunt, and later found a home with his maternal grandmother. "While his early opportunities for acquiring an education were limited, he nevertheless, owing to his possession of great natural ability, gained an extensive knowledge of subjects of general interest." Throughout his life he was noted as a man of wide information and sound accomplishments.

When only seventeen years old he entered the military service of the United States as a volunteer in the War of 1812. At the close of that struggle he became associated with Peter Osgood of Boston as a building contractor, and in this department of enterprise he was subsequently (1824 to 1830) engaged with substantial success in New York City. Five years previously to his removal to New York he was married to Miss Rebecca Elliott Cromwell of Salem, Mass. This proved to be a union of truest mutual sympathy, devotion, and helpfulness, each sharing at all times, and earnestly coöperating, in the interests, plans, and noble and beneficent works of the other.

In his enterprises in New York City Mr. Rouse, as a man of marked capacity for business affairs, soon established himself on a prosperous footing. But from an early period of his career his aims in life had been by no means confined to the mere accumulation of wealth, and, imbued with a deep religious and philanthropic spirit, he sought to make his life conform to the purposes of usefulness to his fellow-men which he had at heart. Becoming much interested in the cause of Sunday-School and similar reformatory and educational work among certain neglected classes in the metropolis, he applied himself so actively to labors in this connection that he was urged by the American Sunday-School Union to accept a special commission in its behalf to a new field in the west. He was appointed agent of this union in the Western Reserve of Ohio, and, accepting the offer, removed with his family to Cleveland (at that time a community of only a thousand souls), where he arrived on the 17th of October, 1830. Here he resided for the remainder of his life, occupying a position of prominence, influence, and widely-recognized usefulness as a citizen. Upon the site of the modest dwelling where he established his home upon first coming to Cleveland, he erected, in 1852, the Rouse Block, which today is a substantial reminder of the early development of the city.

Conscientiously devoting himself from the day of his arrival in Cleveland to the interests of the mission with which he was charged, Mr. Rouse's efforts were rewarded with abundant success. "He opened a Sunday-School book depository, and for many years travelled through northern Ohio, holding religious meetings and accomplishing a vast amount of good. From the first he threw his whole soul into the work he had come to do, and his devoted labors resulted in the organization of a Tract Society, the Seamen's Friends' Society, and over two hundred Sunday-Schools. He was also one of the constituent members of the First Baptist Church, organized in the city of Cleveland in the year 1833, and for forty years thereafter was one of the most zealous workers in that church, in which during all that period he was deacon. His religious faith and the force of his will power were remarkable for their strength and firmness. He never shirked any task that devolved upon him, and never lost

courage. He was a man of sterling qualities, strong against temptation, and zealous in whatsoever he engaged in. . . . While very practical, he was full of sympathy, generosity, and enthusiasm. He was quick to act and certain in his course, and had the power of infusing zeal in others, his greatest joy being in doing good to his fellow man."

He died at his residence in Cleveland, July 5, 1871.

REBECCA ELLIOTT CROMWELL, the beloved and noble wife of Benjamin Rouse (to whom he was married in Boston on the 12th of August, 1819), was the daughter of John Cromwell of Salem, Mass., where she was born October 30, 1799. The following highly appreciative biographical notice of Mrs. Rebecca Elliott (Cromwell) Rouse is from a work published several years after her death.¹

"Her childhood was spent in affluence, and to a liberal education were added the refining influences of extensive foreign travel. . . . Always of a benevolent and deeply Christian character, it was a pleasure and a privilege to Mrs. Rouse to devote herself to missionary labors in a field where the work was urgent and the laborers few. Upon coming to Cleveland her first work was to make a personal visitation into every house in the village, and her success was such that a church was soon organized, she and her husband being of the original seventeen members of the first Baptist society. With anxious solicitude she watched the growth of the infant society, and it was her great joy to see it develop and become strong.

"In the wider realm of philanthropy her influence as a leading spirit was everywhere felt. She was the organizer and president of the Martha Washington Society of 1842, one of the earliest of Cleveland's benevolent associations, out of which grew the Protestant Orphan Asylum, of which she was the managing director for years. She was also a leading spirit in many other benevolent organizations of Cleveland during her active life, giving freely of her time, talents, and means towards the furtherance of all works of a philanthropic character.

"During the great Rebellion she was indeed a ministering angel. For five years she labored incessantly, earnestly, and zeal-

1. "Illustrated American Biography," by the Lewis Publishing Company.

ously, and was instrumental in collecting and distributing millions of dollars' worth of supplies for the gallant sick and wounded lying in the military hospitals. Five days after President Lincoln's call to arms (April 15, 1861), the Soldiers' Aid Society of Cleveland was organized—the first society of women that met and organized for the noble work of bearing a nation's love to a nation's army. Mrs. Rouse was the president of this society, and as such became widely known and much beloved. The enterprise achieved a national reputation, and it is but due to Mrs. Rouse to say that its success was largely owing to her wise administration of its affairs. In connection with this relief movement she made a number of highly effective and patriotic addresses, which aroused the sympathies of the women of northern Ohio, and revived the fires of patriotism in the bosoms of those who heard her. Upon several occasions she went to the front on business pertaining to the supplies sent, and visited the soldiers in the hospitals. At one time, when more buildings and supplies were needed to shelter and relieve the troops passing through Cleveland, so heavy had been the tax upon the resources of the citizens that some of the business men said that the money could not be raised. Her quiet and characteristic reply was, 'It must be raised,' and it was raised. She possessed in a very large measure that genius of common sense, that breadth and boldness of conception and wonderful executive ability, which met and mastered difficulties as they arose, and which were adequate to each emergency. In honor of her great work in behalf of the soldiers, and in grateful memory of her name, a bronze figure of Mrs. Rouse was placed upon the south side of the magnificent soldiers' monument in Cleveland, and upon an entablature within her name is inscribed. . . .

"Mrs. Rouse was eminently a religious woman, governing herself by religious principles in the discipline of her family, over whom she exercised a winning and persuasive influence. Her faith, which had ever adorned her life and character, which made her actions open, honorable, and useful, shed a halo of moral beauty and glory around her declining years. Serenely cheerful, still young in her affections and sympathies and devoutly submissive, she presented a most attractive picture of

loving and venerable old age. She survived her husband sixteen years, and died December 23, 1887, at the age of eighty-eight."

IV

EDWIN COOLIDGE ROUSE, second son of Benjamin and Rebecca Elliott (Cromwell) Rouse, was born in New York City, August 12, 1827. The removal of his parents to Cleveland occurred when he was only three years old, and in that city he was reared, educated, and always resided. In early life he was a member of the wholesale drygoods house of Clark, Morgan and Company, subsequently becoming the head of the firm of Rouse, Post, and Company. The latter partnership was dissolved in 1856, and during the remainder of his business career Mr. Rouse devoted his attention almost exclusively to fire insurance, ranking as one of the foremost men of the United States identified with that important interest. He was one of the organizers of the Sun Fire Insurance Company (1865), serving at first as its secretary and treasurer, and afterward (from 1875 until his death) as its president. He was for several years manager of the Ohio business of the Continental Fire Insurance Company of New York; was for five years president of the Cleveland Board of Underwriters, and was a member, and one of the executive committee, of the National Board of Fire Underwriters from the time of its organization until his death. He was also the first president of the American District Telegraph Company.

For several months during the Civil War he was in active service as captain of Company F., One Hundred and Fiftieth Volunteer Infantry, commanding Fort Totten, one of the defenses of Washington.

He died at his residence in Cleveland, February 1, 1877, in the fiftieth year of his age.

Mr. Rouse married, at Cleveland, August 12, 1850, Miss Mary Miller, daughter of Joseph K. and Margaret (Spangler) Miller.

[Joseph K. Miller, son of William and Hannah Miller, was descended from a Maryland family, having been b. in that state on the 17th of January, 1802. In his childhood he was brought by his parents to Ohio. He d. at the age of thirty-six. M., Febru-

ary 14, 1826, Margaret Spangler (b. June 18, 1809, d. September 26, 1891), who was the daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Spangler of Canton, Ohio. Mrs. Miller has been described as "a woman of many noble qualities of mind and heart, her life being replete with acts of benevolence and charity."]

Mrs. MARY (MILLER) ROUSE was born May 25, 1832, and died January 13, 1884. Uniting mental and artistic accomplishments with an earnest religious nature and great amiability of disposition, her life was one of refined and useful influence. With her husband, who was highly endowed with musical gifts, she was a member of the First Baptist Church of Cleveland, and for twenty-nine years both husband and wife gave their gratuitous services to the conduct of the choir of that church.

V

HENRY CLARK ROUSE, only son of Edwin Coolidge and Mary (Miller) Rouse, was born in Cleveland, O., March 15, 1853. He received an academic education, supplemented by instruction under private tutors, and also enjoyed the advantage of extensive travel abroad before engaging in the active affairs of life. At the age of twenty-one he entered the office of his father, where he received a thorough business training, so that, upon the latter's death, when only twenty-three years old, he assumed the conduct of his father's large interests, being the youngest man in the country occupying so responsible a position in insurance management. He continued for a period of five years to devote himself to the insurance business, but at the end of that time, becoming interested in other pursuits, abandoned underwriting and began the career of organization and administration in the corporate and financial world in which he was afterward so strikingly successful.

He was the first man in Cleveland to conceive the idea of erecting large apartment houses adapted to the needs of the better classes, and as managing director of the Lincoln Apartment House Company (1882) carried the plans thus originated to successful execution. In the following year he became identified with the brass manufacturing industry as president of the Hayden Company a corporation operating extensive brass

works in Massachusetts and in Ohio; later he was made president of the United Brass Company of New York (then the leading concern in that industry), and also held official positions in the Britton Iron and Steel Company, the Lorain Manufacturing Company, and other industrial corporations.

This period of Mr. Rouse's business career was brought to an end by his entering the broader field of railway management; and during his last fifteen years his energies were entirely directed to the administration of railway properties. "Previously to engaging in this work," says a biographical writer, "he had devoted considerable attention to the study of railroad interests, in pursuit of which he travelled extensively over a greater portion of the continent, visiting every state and territory in this country and all the provinces included within the British possessions in America. The fund of general information thus obtained pertaining to the vast material resources of the country and their relation to trade centers and the avenues of commerce, admirably adapted him for entering upon the broad field of practical railroad administration."

In 1885 he became interested in the Chicago, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Railroad, ultimately the extension of the Wisconsin Central system from Milwaukee to Chicago, and soon after became identified with the development of the extensive railway terminals in Chicago, now known as the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad. In 1891, upon the reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway Company (which four years previously had defaulted the interest on its bonds, and in consequence had passed into the hands of receivers), he was offered the position of chairman of the board of directors of that company, and, accepting this responsible trust, the entire property was turned over to him by the receivers on the 1st of July of the same year. Later, he was also elected president of the company, being then but thirty-eight years of age, the youngest railroad president of that day in the United States. He was afterward annually re-elected, his entire administration having been characterized by the most brilliant abilities, resulting not only in the thorough rehabilitation of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas property, but also in developing sixteen hundred miles of dismem-

bered railway, earning barely nine millions a year, into a system of over three thousand miles, which now earns more than twenty millions per annum and affords the best service of any road in the territory that it traverses. In addition to his connection with this great corporation, he served, from August, 1893, to February, 1896, by appointment of the United States court as receiver of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. In the latter year he also took a prominent part in the successful reorganization of the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago Railway. Later he was made a member of the reorganization committee of the Texas Southern Railway. Indeed, Mr. Rouse's activities in connection with the vital interests of American railways, in addition to the particular position which principally engaged his attention, were most varied. Besides being president and chairman of the board of directors of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and receiver of a great transcontinental line, he served as president of the following railway companies: The Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company; Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company, Limited; Cœur d'Alene Railway and Navigation Company; Helena and Jefferson County Railroad Company; Fargo and Southwestern Railroad Company; Southeastern Dakota Railroad Company; Northern Pacific and Cascade Railroad Company; Central Washington Railroad Company; Washington Short Line Railroad Company; Rocky Ford and Cooke City Railway Company; Sanborn, Cooperstown, and Turtle Mountain Railway Company; Tacoma, Orting, and Southeastern Railroad Company, and Boonville Railroad Bridge Company. He was also a member of the directorates of some twenty-nine other railroads, as well as a director in various mining, industrial and financial corporations.

Mr. Rouse was a charter member and for several years an officer of the First Cleveland Troop of Horse, organized in 1878. Accomplished as a horseman, he spent several summers (1878-82) campaigning for recreation with the regular government troops on the Indian frontiers in the Rockies, resulting in a wide acquaintance in military circles.

Besides visiting every portion of the United States and Canada, he travelled most extensively abroad. In 1886 he spent the

winter in Mexico; that of 1890 was passed in Cuba; in 1897 he went to the Mediterranean and visited Egypt, and in 1899 he made a tour of the West Indies, including Martinique and Trinidad. In 1902 he accompanied General Miles, commander-in-chief of the United States army, to the Philippine Islands, extending the trip to Japan and China and thus enjoying exceptional opportunities for seeing America's insular possessions and the Pacific littoral. While in Pekin he had the honor of an audience with the emperor and dowager empress of China. He returned home by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway in the midwinter of 1903, having travelled thirty thousand miles in a journey occupying one hundred and thirty-six days outside the United States. He spent the winter of 1905 in India, experiencing special facilities for travel through the courtesy of the railway officials of that country, where the "dead past of the western world is still a living reality." Continuing east, he stayed a fortnight in Ceylon, and, passing through the Straits of Malacca, the return voyage presented renewed opportunities for visiting points of interest in China and Japan, when completing his second trip around the world at a time when universal interest centered on the struggle for supremacy in the Pacific. He also made several European tours, beginning as a student in 1872. It may be observed that few men, even of the largest affairs, acquired so extensive an acquaintanceship with persons of note, both at home and abroad, as that enjoyed by Mr. Rouse.

In 1896 Mr. Rouse improved part of his property in Cleveland inherited from his mother, by erecting a handsome new fire-proof building, which he named the "Century," in honor of Cleveland's centennial year, on the site of the Miller block built by his maternal grandfather forty years earlier. The following year he located the "Y Ranch" in Estes Park, Col., embracing a thousand acres of meadow and stream under the shadow of Long's Peak, a delightful resort at a high altitude, where mountain trout and game abound. In 1898 he purchased a tract of land at the termination of the Eastern Point of Cape Ann, Mass., near Gloucester Harbor and not far from Salem, the historic home of the Cromwell Family, from which he was descended through his paternal grandmother. This estate of one hundred

acres, with a handsome residence built by Mr. Rouse upon the site of an old fortification occupied by a garrison in 1812 and again in 1863, is known as "The Ramparts"—one of the most interesting seaside properties in the country, and here he spent the summer months, with friends to whom he took pleasure in extending a liberal hospitality.

Mr. Rouse was an enthusiastic and accomplished yachtsman, ranking among the best-known men of the country in this gentlemanly sport. He owned, successively, ten yachts, all characterized by important special features or qualities:—the "Mystic" (1875), a thirty-five foot centre-board sloop; the "Naiad" (1881), a twenty-four centre-board sloop; the "Iseult" (1885), a thirty-foot centre-board sloop; the "Ola" (1891), a twenty-two foot cabin cat; the "Iroquois" (1894), an eighty foot schooner; the "Olita" (1895), a half-rater; the "Shark" (1897), a one-rater; the "Mistral" (1898), a twenty-one foot knockabout; the "Edjako" (1899) a twenty-five foot knockabout, and "Olita 2d" (1903), a half-rater. Several of his boats, constructed after his own ideas and under his personal supervision, were built specially for racing qualities, and won many prizes. The "Iroquois," a hundred ton schooner, he acquired for her excellence as a cruiser, and during the seven years that Mr. Rouse owned this vessel he sailed her an aggregate distance far exceeding the circumference of the globe. He became a member of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club in 1886, was elected its commodore in 1895, and continued to hold this office till 1900. He was also a member of the New York Yacht Club and the Eastern Yacht Club. His boat-house, with its adjunct of yacht float and other waterside facilities, was made, by the courtesy of the commodore, the designated "Eastern Station" of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club.

Mr. Rouse's club memberships, in addition to those already mentioned, comprehended the Metropolitan, Racquet and Tennis, Arts, Midday, and Riding clubs, and the Down Town Association of New York; the Union, Roadside, and Tavern clubs of Cleveland, and the Essex County and Myopia Hunt clubs of Massachusetts. He was a member of the Geographical Society and a companion of the Order of the Loyal Legion.

The record of the Rouse Family, as traced from remote times in England, is noteworthy for those solid and substantial traits equally of character and ability, which afford the most reliable basis and the chief sustaining power for a reputable lineage. This record presents few "sensational" aspects, but is distinguished, with remarkable uniformity, by the vital and enduring qualities of an inherent strength, vigor, cultivation, and capacity. In the American line the characteristics of the English ancestry are well preserved in each succeeding generation. Prominent in New England in the early period of its American residence, the family, with the larger development of our country, has followed the lines of that national progress, and has been conspicuously associated with the growth of the west and the inception, organization, and administration of interests of comprehensive importance; while in the persons of its representative members it has been noted for civic usefulness and devotion to the best interests of society.

Historic Views and Reviews

THE FOLLOWING PAPER WAS READ BY HON. JOHN S. APPLGATE,
PRESIDENT OF THE MONMOUTH HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION AT A
JOINT MEETING OF THAT ASSOCIATION AND THE NAVESINK
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION HELD JUNE 24, 1915, IN LIBRARY HALL,
NAVESINK, NEW JERSEY.

The Monmouth County Historical Association and the Navesink Library Association meet in this hall today as affiliated corporations. I hope they may always maintain the present friendly relation. Our aims are not so widely different that we cannot do it. The quest of the Navesink Association is literary attainment; that of the Monmouth County Historical Association is historical acquisition. We travel different roads but lead to the same goal, which is culture. Thus do these two corporations become co-workers for the benefit of the community at large, and I take pleasure in extending mutual congratulations to both.

I am glad to know that the inhabitants of this portion of the Highlands are partial to Navesink. I am glad to know that the nomenclature of the lands and rivers and bays along the sea-coast has become settled and adjusted. In the beginning of European settlements in Shrewsbury and Middletown Townships there arose a diversity of geographical names occasioned by the failure of European settlers to write or pronounce Indian names as the Indians pronounced them. Thus it is we find in Colonial writings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a superfluity of such names, as for instance the following: Naversink, Nar-rumsing, Newasunk, Newasing, Naverumsunk, Navesink. It took one hundred years to clarify this nomenclature so that of the above names only Navesink now remains.

As to the Navesink Highlands the world recognizes them today as an uncommon spot on the earth's surface. From their

summits we look down upon beautiful rivers and bays. We see to north Sandy Hook, Staten Island, Long Island, Manhattan, and many other beautiful objects in nature; to the east we confront the "deep and dark blue ocean;" to the south a chain of Municipal Boroughs that stretch from Raritan Bay to Manasquan River.

The Navesink Highlands were unknown to history until 1609, three hundred and six years ago. It was then, the distinguished navigator, Henry Hudson, entered Sandy Hook Bay in his little vessel "The Half Moon" and cast anchor. The Captain and his crew went ashore and made the acquaintance of the Indians who were of the Lenni Lenape tribe, which once inhabited a large portion of our United States. Capt. Hudson and his crew explored the hills and valleys of the Highlands and were the first white men to plant foot on the soil of New Jersey. In 1663, which was fifty-four years after Hudson's visit to the Navesinks, the first permanent settlement began, when twenty Englishmen hailed from Gravesend, Long Island, crossed the bay in a sloop and landed on the shore of the Navesink River. They hunted up Indian Sachems and made bargains with them to purchase their lands, for which later on they received a valuable consideration and delivered deeds, with their names and mark attached. They conveyed a large portion of the counties of Monmouth and Ocean. A few months afterward came Governor Richard Nicoll from England. He was an agent of the Duke of York, who was the brother of King Charles II. Governor Nicoll brought with him a patent called the Nicoll's Patent, covering a tract of land including New Jersey and part of Connecticut and the State of New York. He made a deed covering that portion of the lands of Monmouth and Ocean counties which they had purchased of the Indians. That deed is now known as the Monmouth Patent and the grantees were the Monmouth Patentees. Among them were John Bowne, sometimes called a "Nation Builder," being the leader of the Monmouth Patentees; Richard Gibbons, called Sergeant Gibbons; James Grover, the first land surveyor of Monmouth County; Richard Stout, who is acknowledged to be one of the very first settlers of Mid-

dletown, in Monmouth County; and eight other men of prominence in that day and generation.

These were great historical events happening on the shores of the Highlands of Navesink. Another event occurred on these shores of great importance. That was the wreck of a vessel compelled to land at Sandy Hook. Among the passengers was one Penelope Van Princes and her husband, who was an invalid and unable to complete the journey. They were left alone on the shore. In a short time they were discovered by Indians who slew the husband and wounded the wife, leaving both for dead. She survived and hid herself in a hollow log. A few days afterward she was discovered by some friendly Indians who bore her to their abode. She was nursed and provided for until she finally recovered. A long time afterward the white settlers on the Island, having heard of a white woman in the custody of the Indians at the Navesinks, communicated with the Navesink Indians and obtained their consent to take her away to Gravesend, Long Island. That place then became her abode for a time and her name frequently appears in the Gravesend records. Later on she married Richard Stout, one of the above named patentees. They then moved to Middletown where they spent the remainder of their lives, leaving a large family of children at their death.

In this general resume of early important events connected with the Navesink Highlands, the murder of that sterling patriot and brave soldier, Captain Joshua Huddy, should be specially noted. He was hung during the Revolutionary War on the shore of the Highlands by a party of Loyalists and Tories for no other cause than his ardent attachment to the cause of American liberty.

Many skirmishes and battles occurred in the Navesinks during the period of the Revolution; one was the Battle of Navesink, fought over a considerable area of the Navesink Highlands, possibly right here where this hamlet is located. The battle was between the New Jersey Militia and the Loyalists. There were as many as 80 men killed and wounded. An account of this battle was written up several years ago by our compatriot, Mrs.

M. C. Murray Hyde, and published in the New York Times, which was very interesting. Very little mention of the battle has been made in history, but the records on file in the Monmouth Court House and contemporary newspapers give an account of it.

A week seldom passed in the Highlands during the Revolution without a marauding party being sent out at night or day by the authorities commanding headquarters at Sandy Hook Bay and the Highlands. Their business was to plunder, capture and destroy the homes and property of the American patriots. Frequently the marauders were attacked by American militia and sometimes the marauders attacked the militia, with varying successes and defeats. Several skirmishes occurred at Black Point, just across the Navesink River, where the Shrewsbury and Navesink Rivers come together. At that point a brave New Jersey commander, Col. Nathaniel Scudder, was killed in the skirmish. At Jumping Point, opposite what is now Sea Bright, a marauding party consisting of British Refugees, Tories, common thieves and pine robbers, and murderers of the worst type to the number of seventy men, were intercepted after they had succeeded in capturing Captain Joshua Huddy at Colt's Neck, by surrounding his house and setting fire to it in the night, at a time when he and his daughter were its only occupants. Alarms were quickly given by Americans who kindled fires on the hill-tops, which brought out the militia reserves to the number of nine, who followed the mob all the way back to Jumping Point. At that place about daybreak, as the mob was crossing the river in boats, driving before them herds of cattle, sheep and swine which they had stolen, the nine militiamen, coming up with their guns, opened fire upon the robbers. The result was a panic and several of the boats capsized; on one of these Captain Huddy was a prisoner. He had been shot in the thigh by a bullet fired by an American. As he swam to the shore he called to the Americans, shouting, "I am Huddy, I am Huddy!" One John Eldridge, a militiaman only twenty-one years of age, recognizing Huddy's voice, ran down into the water and grasping his arm helped him ashore where he joined his friends. He lived two years after that event serving his country, when he was captured

again, in the Tory attack on the Blockhouse at Toms River by overpowering numbers.

There are many other tragic events that occurred during the Revolutionary War in the Highlands of Navesink and the immediate vicinity. You will find them described in New Jersey histories.

A beautiful and popular story entitled "The Water Witch," is founded and laid in the Navesink Highlands by the famous novelist, James Fennimore Cooper.

There is a vast amount of legendary lore connected with the Navesinks. Perhaps more in past generations than in the present. A large part of it has been relegated to oblivion. There is a place in these Highlands known as "Witch Hollow," and there lived in the vicinity one Samuel Bowne, who bore a nickname which was "Sam, the Witch." He was born and died in Middletown township. My father, who was born in 1789 and died in 1881, has told me that when a boy he lived at Applegate's Landing, not very far from Atlantic Highlands—perhaps a half mile west of the steamboat dock. My father's father kept a general store there. At night neighbors gathered in the store and told stories. Many of them have come down to me as told by my father. Witch Hollow was said to have acquired its name from Samuel Bowne, who told many adventures he had in Witch Hollow. He was troubled very much by witches. One time he said they rode him to "Capertoon" and carried a bushel of clams on his back, and when they got there they tied him to a hickory tree while they had a dance. Whether Sam helped to eat the clams or not has not been told, so far as I have heard the story, but certain it is that "Sam, the Witch," was entitled to some sort of refreshments after bearing so heavy a burden. A record of the above story will be found in Dr. John E. Stillwell's "Historical Miscellany," volume III, page 64, recently published.

THE FOLLOWING SKETCH OF HOW THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY AND RESIDENTS OF TOMS RIVER HONORED THE MEMORY OF CAPT. JOSHUA HUDDY AND HIS FIGHT WITH THE BRITISH IN MARCH, 1782, IS GIVEN HERE AS IT HELPS TO EXPLAIN THE REFERENCE TO THIS FAMOUS JERSEY PATRIOT IN THE ABOVE PAPER BY JOHN S. APPLGATE.

On the Water Witch Monument is a tablet inscribed as follows:

“Huddy, with his company of twenty-five artillerymen, was detailed to occupy a blockhouse at Toms River, N. J. The post was one of some importance, and the people of Monmouth by special petition had requested the Legislature to give Huddy its charge. Not only did it protect valuable salt works established in that vicinity by the Council of Safety at the outbreak of the war, but it also furnished a necessary base to the privateers engaged in intercepting traffic between the loyalist Jerseymen and the British army in New York.

“At that time a deep inlet opened to the sea opposite the mouth of Toms River. The sand bar fronting the shore now covers the spot, and as the harbor thus made had but one equal along the coast it was imperative that it should be held for the coast service and for the safe-keeping of such prizes as the privateersmen brought in from time to time.

“Huddy, with his little force, had been so established in the blockhouse nearly three months, when, about March 20, 1782, news reached him of a formidable attack designed by the enemy. He immediately made all possible preparations for resistance, and four days later the blow fell.

“The British account of the affair as printed in Riverton’s paper, ‘The Royal Gazette,’ ran as follows:

“On Wednesday, the 20th inst., Lieut. Blanchard of the armed Whale Boats and about 80 men belonging to them, with Capt. Thomas and Lieut. Roberts, both of the late Bucks County Volunteers, and between thirty and forty of the other refugee Loyalists, and the whole under the command of Lieut. Blanchard, proceeded to Toms River from Sandy Hook, under the con-

voy of Capt. Stewart Ross, in the Armed Brig Arrogant, where they were detained by unfavorable winds until the 23rd inst.

“ ‘At about 12 o’clock on that night the party landed near the mouth of Toms River and, reinforced by the River Robber Davenport and his men, marched to the Block House opposite Toms River village and reached it at daylight. On the way they were challenged and fired upon, and when they came to the works they found the rebels consisted of 25 three-months men and the militia, apprised of their coming and prepared for a defence. The Post onto which they had thrown themselves was six or seven feet high and made of large logs with loop holes between them and a number of brass swivels on top, which was entirely open, nor was there any way of climbing over this. They had, besides the swivels, some muskets with bayonets and long pikes for their defence. Lieut. Blanchard summoned them to surrender and they not only refused but bid the party defiance, on which he immediately ordered the place to be stormed, which was done, and, though defending with obstinacy, was soon carried.

“ ‘The rebels had nine men carried in the assault and twelve under prisoners, two of whom were wounded. The rest made their escape in the confusion. Huddy surrendered because his ammunition gave out. Five of the men carried were wounded after laying down their arms.’ ”



AN APPRECIATION

My attention has been recently directed to “*Americana*” an American Magazine, published monthly by the *National Americana Society of New York*; and, deeply interested in its varied manifold excellencies, I venture to express my estimate of its attractive and unique character as a circulatory medium among persons whose tastes demand unequivocal superiority, and who appreciate the higher forms of literary expression.

First, as to the *formatio* of the Magazine; it is convenient in size and shape, light and easily handled, while the neutral color of its cover is pleasing and the cover design simple but elegant; in paper, margin and type it is all that could be desired.

A special feature of this Magazine is the vividity of its portraiture which is indeed of striking excellence in every detail of tone and finish, while as artist-proofs, copies can be supplied by the publishers either for framing or for use in extra illustration.

The field chosen for its activities is a large one and of surpassing interest, inasmuch as it represents History, Biography, General Literature and Genealogy, four attractive departments of intellectual literary endeavor and daily becoming more and more engrossing with the progressive evolution of education.

If American history does not extend backward coevally with that of European countries, it is equally interesting, and has contributed its full quota to the records of human effort,—the progress of civilization. Much of it remains unrecorded, not only with regard to our early settlers, but, from that time onwards, students are throwing light upon its forgotten pages every day, searching records in every direction as to the growth of politics and government, naval and military history, the development of law and order, traditions, folk-lore, everything in fact of historic interest, thus showing how American character and American ideals have been evolved, and how her national greatness has been achieved and established.

History may be roughly defined as a systematic written chronicle concerning the development of a nation or a community, combined with a record of events associated with human experience; what an ample field is thus afforded, and how appropriately this attractive magazine provides for every fresh discovery, and the registration of every forgotten fact!

How interesting is thus dealing with the life histories of men in their differentiated individuality,—their physical and psychological peculiarities, inherited and acquired, analytical and synthetic, in all that concerns their temperaments, dispositions and habits, and the reactions between their relative environments and their personalities!

The writers of biography are artists in words instead of colors, and in the production of word-pictures the subjects should manifest every element of a man's individuality from his cradle to his grave: of course biography is more complete when illus-

trated by artistic portraiture as is evidenced between the pages of "Americana." Those devoted to Genealogy should be perhaps, as interesting as popular, and as eagerly sought as any of the other departments which come within the magazine's scope and influence. It is a comparatively new study in America, but an earnest desire for its cultivation is being generally expressed. There are many evidences of its spreading in many directions. A short time ago the writer was told by one of the heads of a department in the Boston Public Library that he was kept busy answering inquiries as to heraldic information, and that such demands were steadily increasing. Within a recent period the writer was also told that a strong effort was being made to have a Heraldic College founded in Boston!

The articles I have read in "Americana" are well-written, very interesting and appropriate, and ably edited, while the magazine is excellent in every particular, and should be successful if merit has any claims to success.

R. A. DOUGLAS-LITHGOW, M. D., LL.D.

6 Brimmer Street, Boston, Mass.

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